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ZAGLADIN STRESSES LINK BETWEEN TALKS PROPOSAL, SALT II

LD051730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The announcement by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on the results of the talks between the Soviet and FRG leaders has been published in the central newspapers today. Here is a "latest news" commentary. Prof Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, is at the microphone:

We are talking about a document of great principled significance, or, to be more precise, a document reflecting the major proposals again submitted by our country. These constitute an important new Soviet initiative put forward by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, during the talks with Chancellor Schmidt. We are talking about proposals which involve the attainment of an agreement on a wide range of questions, including military detente, halting the arms race, and, above all, medium-range nuclear missiles--and also the Vienna talks. These proposals are intended to break the deadlock on this issue.

In their commentaries on these proposals, people in the West are now claiming that we are responsible for the deadlock on this problem, that the Soviet Union refused to take part in talks but has now changed its stance and consented to take part in negotiations. This is completely untrue--100 percent untrue and more than than even--because our country has always proposed talks and only talks. We never initiated the arms race in a single type of armament. But we were the initiators of talks on all types of armaments and on each of them. That has always been the case and it remains the case now.

As for medium-range weapons, which are now the focal point of commentaries, the fact is we have proposed talks on this question to the Americans many times--during SALT I, SALT II and subsequently. On 6 October and 6 November of last year Leonid Ilich twice made proposals addressed to the West about starting talks on medium-range weapons and even expressed our country's readiness to make a unilateral reduction in these weapons if talks began before the NATO Council's decision on the production of new U.S. missiles. This proposal was rejected. In reply, we received the Brussels decision on the production of Pershing-II and cruise missiles. So, if anybody is responsible for the deadlock on this problem, it is the West.

The Soviet Union is again proposing that new steps be taken to break the deadlock on this problem. We are also taking a serious step. In general, the situation is as follows: Last year the Americans and ourselves signed SALT II. The Americans blocked it. Ratification is not in sight and no one knows when it will take place. Nevertheless, wishing to take a step forward, our country, our state, our people are agreeing to commence talks before the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Naturally, if results are achieved they can only come into force after the ratification of SALT II, but I think this speaks for itself. A step has now been taken from our side and, as this announcement says, the Soviet people now expect the Western governments to display a sense of responsibility and reply in a spirit of goodwill to the new Soviet initiative, which accords with the vital interests of the peoples of Europe and the entire world. In general, as the document says--and I think all Soviet people are in agreement with this--the results of the talks between the USSR and FRG leaders represent a serious contribution to the strengthening of peace and security for the peoples of the entire world, and above all for our European continent.

CARTER SAYS SOVIET PROPOSALS 'WORTHY OF STUDY'

LD061406 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] New York, 6 Jul (TASS)--President J. Carter of the United States has described the latest Soviet proposals on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe as "being worthy of study." He declared that the United States would be ready to begin talks on this question if an acceptable agenda could be worked out.

In a conversation with journalists in the town of Plains (Georgia), Carter said that in his opinion the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, was sincere in making these proposals last week during his meeting in Moscow with H. Schmidt, the FRG chancellor. According to UPI, J. Carter stated that if the list of armaments which the Soviet side wants to include in the agenda for diarmament talks was "just and balanced," the United States would seriously consider the question of commencing talks.

Asked whether he considered the Soviet proposals to be a "trap" intended to ensare the allies, the President answered: "No, I do not think so. I think they (the Soviet Union) are sincere in what they are putting forward; I cannot say to what extent this will be acceptable to us."

ENVOY TO MBFR TALKS ON TROOPS STRENGTH FIGURES

LD031936 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Vienna, July 3, TASS--Today in the Vienna Palace of Hofburg, the participants in the talks on mutual force and armaments reductions in central Europe held their 242nd closed plenary session. It was held under the chairmanship of Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation.

Head of the FRG delegation, Ambassador Ernest Jung, made a speech at the session. He asserted that examination of the problem of the numerical data on the strength of the armed forces of both groups constitutes the central problem of the Vienna talks. The West German diplomat also tried to justify Western proposals of December 1979 which, as is known, tend to revert the negotiations to the point of departure.

The representative of the Soviet delegation said in this connection the following:

"In Jung's words, the exchange of the updated figures which was carried out at the initiative of the socialist countries testifies to a recognition by the East of the numerical problem as a central question of the Vienna talks. This assertion does not square with reality and does not reflect the position of the socialist states. The socialist states consider that definite numerical data are needed on the strength of the troops of all the direct participants in the talks in order to determine the scope of reductions both at the first and the second stages."

"Proceeding from this assumption, the socialist countries have taken an active part in discussing the numerical problem. During the talks they had submitted around 20 different numerical data on the strength of the troops of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland. However, the socialist countries have never held that the numerical discussion is the central problem to the Vienna talks. The key question is, in their opinion, to elaborate an agreement which would include among others, a commitment by West European countries and Canada to freeze their troops between the two stages and to reduce them at the second stage.

The West must give up its clearly exaggerated evaluations of the strength of the troops of the Warsaw Treaty.

In our opinion, the exchange of data revealed at least three main tendencies: Firstly, the new figures indicate that no socialist state--direct participant in the talks, has increased the strength of its armed forces in central Europe. Besides, this strength will appreciably decline after the Soviet Union complete in the near future a major unilateral action of withdrawing 20 thousand of its servicemen from the central area of Europe. Secondly, the new data on troops of Western countries indicate a substantial increase in the total strength of their land troops and the air force in central Europe and thirdly at a time when the Soviet Union has been lately reducing its troops in central Europe, the strength of the American contingent in the said area has significantly increased.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE'

LD062006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 Jul 80

["International Observers Roundtable" with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin; writer on international affairs Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and all-union radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin.]

[Text] [Levin] Good morning, esteemed comrade listeners. We will begin today's conversation with an analysis of the Soviet-Vietnamese meeting that was held in Moscow last Thursday. The meeting vividly reflected the course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses toward doing all possible to strengthen the fraternal alliance of the socialist states, and serves as further convincing confirmation of the conclusion drawn by the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the further deepening of cooperation among the countries of socialism in the political, economic, defense and other spheres, and the constructive activity of their joint organization--the Warsaw Treaty, and the Council of Mutual Economic Aid--reliably serves the cause of peace and progress.

Vietnamese Leaders Visit

[Shishlin] I think the recent meeting between the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders and the talks that were held go far beyond the framework of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, there was discussion of the general situation in Southeast Asia, above all.

[Shishlin] Yes, and as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in one of his speeches, the region of Southeast Asia is a region of unrest. And it is a region of unrest precisely because in that region there is unceasing interference by outside forces. Those outside forces are known: they are, above all, China and, of course, the United States. In particular, the incidents that were taking place 10 days or so ago on the Thai-Kampuchean border are, of course, connected decisively with the pressure that's being put on Thailand by China, and with the line that China is pursuing toward undermining the People's Republic of Kampuchea by sending in sabotage groups....

[Bovin] And toward supporting the Pol Pot gangs that remain there.

[Shishlin] Yes, there are Pol Pot remnants and also groups of another tendency oriented to a greater degree toward Sihanouk. These groups...

[Bovin] Once again, via Beijing.

[Shishlin] No, not only via Beijing. These groups are supported by the United States and Thailand. It's a pretty complicated political mosaic, but in general, of course, both the Chinese and Americans, judging by what they say, have parallel strategic interests that are visible in their pure form. They simply want to hinder the establishment of the new power as much as possible. Of course, the joint position expressed at the Soviet-Vietnamese talks regarding the situation in Southeast Asia--the clearly expressed statement by the Soviet Union that the Soviet Union welcomes with understanding and support the initiatives being put forward by Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and also by other countries of Southeast Asia--initiatives directed toward turning that region into a zone of peace and stability. This is, of course, a weighty political statement, weighty because political statements always have positive acts behind them, positive moves, positive actions. They are, perhaps, most eloquently expressed in the agreements engendered as a result of this new summit meeting in the current framework of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

Comrades of course read the papers, and know that after the talks a very major and principled agreement, the agreement on joint geological prospecting and exploitation of oil and gas deposits on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam was signed. These are very rich deposits, as the data obtained from preliminary prospecting show, and implementation of this project will lead, in the long term, to Vietnam becoming an exporter, instead of an importer, of oil. After all, the power industry--oil, gas--the power industry as whole, I repeat, is bread both for industry and for the country. The Chinese hegemonists are putting their stake--in addition to the pressure being brought to bear on Vietnam by supporting the Pol Pot gangs--the remnants of those gangs...

[Bovin] And on the border with Socialist Vietnam.

[Shishlin] Yes. A million-strong Chinese Army is concentrated there. Apart from that pressure, they are doing their best to complicate the internal situation in Vietnam. Of course, we must not lose sight of the fact that Vietnam has endured a 30-year war. When the 30 years of war were over, in the spring of last year, Vietnam again fell victim to blows, this time from the Chinese aggressors. And this creates great economic difficulties for the country, very great difficulties.

[Levin] It should be said that this tactic of Chinese pressure, aggressive pressure on Vietnam, continues literally right up to the present day. I have here before me a VNA report on Chinese military provocations on the border with Vietnam. It says here that on 20 June a Chinese platoon crossed the border and intruded into the area of marker post 16 in Van Lang District, Lang Son Province, hundreds of meters inside the border. On 21 June, a Chinese platoon laid an ambush in the area of marker post 38 in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province, more than 300 meters inside the border. On 22 June, Chinese troops fired scores of mortar shells at various places in Hoang Su Phi District, Ha Tuyen [as heard] Province.

[Shishlin] So this continues every day.

[Levin] Quite right: 24th, 28th and 29th.

[Shishlin] Chinese pressure is literally designed to create internal difficulties in the country, to create a political atmosphere in which there is always something happening. In light of this, the extensive cooperation on many levels that is developing between our country and Vietnam, and the assistance that is being given by the Soviet Union, not only in strengthening Vietnam's defense capability, but also in putting the Vietnamese economy on its feet, is a factor of the first importance for that socialist country. A very important aspect of the summit meeting is the fact that both the Soviet Union and Vietnam, as a result of comparing points of view on a wide range of international problems, reached the observation that there is, indeed, complete agreement between our countries on all questions. And the line of peace, the line of continuing the policy of detente--which was so clearly expressed in May at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact--that line is really worldwide in its geographical extension; and it applies to this really difficult region, Asia and Southeast Asia.

FRG Relations

[Levin] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, at that same meeting with the Vietnamese leaders, stressed that the key question now is the preservation of detente. The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, continues to work actively in that direction.

There is only one rational way to resolve difficult situations, the way of political settlement, and understanding of this truth, as the visit to Moscow this week of Federal Chancellor Schmidt and the Deputy Federal Chancellor and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, for instance, testifies, is becoming ever more widespread. In the document adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, it is noted that the results of the talks are a serious contribution to strengthening peace and security, improving the international climate, and developing further the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

[Bovin] Yes. Well, in our day, generally speaking, visits are no great surprise. They take place very frequently, at the highest level. But this visit by Schmidt was no ordinary visit, as everyone realizes, because it took place at a very difficult time, a time when a struggle is in progress to hold back detente, and here it's very interesting to note that there was a clash, really, between two approaches: The American approach, if you like, which is, following the well-known Afghan events, to isolate the Soviet Union, stop all contacts with it, especially high-level ones, and, as the Americans put it, adopting the vocabulary of the Chinese, to "punish" the Soviet Union.

Such is the American approach. And there is the West European approach. With all the solidarity which West Europe has shown it has always been frightened by Carter's devil-may-care statements, but on the whole West Europe took up the stance that in spite of what was going on, and precisely because just these difficulties were arising ...

[Shishlin] Yes, precisely because they were arising ...

[Bovin] ... It was necessary to continue contacts, to continue the dialogue, to continue talks. And so the trip and meeting of Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing, and the arrival of the West German leaders, these on the whole indicate that here, in this sector, the West Europeans have managed, generally speaking, to implement their own line in spite of the Americans. Well, the Americans of course were upset, and 2 weeks before the West German leaders arrived here a scandal broke out because of 13 June, Carter unexpectedly sent Schmidt quite a tough letter, and Schmidt was quite seriously annoyed. Well, everyone thought that Brzezinski had written it. And here there is one curious detail, strictly speaking, looking at it objectively, Schmidt of course was hardly to be reproached for anything. But for Carter this letter was primarily of importance in an internal political level. It is no coincidence that on the next day, the 14th, it had already filtered through to the press and had become known to the Washington correspondent of STERN. That is one side of the story.

But there is another and even more cynical side to the affair. After all, this letter, generally, was supposed to play right into the hands of the FRG opposition, into the hands of the CDU/CSU.

[Levin] And so pre-election considerations, probably, are playing a noticeable role and the ball that the Americans pitched into the court of the West German opposition was seized upon by the leader of this opposition, Strauss...

[Bovin] Certainly, this stands to reason.

[Levin] ... Who stated directly upon the eve of the visit that it was no business of the FRG to busy itself with solving the problems which concerned the Soviet Union and the United States. Strauss, who himself has frequently complained that the FRG is an economic giant and a political dwarf, suddenly took up a stance which, well, belittles the Federal Republic.

It is not just that the FRG is a powerful state whose voice is quite weighty. Each state not only has the right but it is also obliged to act to solve vital international problems.

[Shishlin] Of course, in spite of this confusion and all sorts of nonagreement, this visit by Schmidt took place immediately after the meeting in Venice of the big capitalist seven and after the NATO session in Ankara, and Schmidt acted not only as a representative of West Germany...

[Levin] Undoubtedly.

[Shishlin] ...But also as a representative of the NATO bloc...

[Levin] This has frequently been stressed.

[Shishlin] ...And of the NATO positions. He stressed this frequently and it was especially clearly expressed, let us say, on the question of Afghanistan, where the position of Schmidt did not at all differ from the position of Carter himself or any of the NATO figures. Moreover, it was stated in Moscow with, so to speak, a hardline attitude. Naturally, and this is not at all accidental, it is precisely on this question, that the two sides maintained a fundamental and cardinal difference.

[Levin] It must be said that the West is building its whole position with regard to Afghanistan on absolutely false premises. Recently, Comrade Babrak Karmal gave an interview to the DER SPEIGEL magazine which contains a very interesting point. I now want to acquaint our radio listeners with part of this interview. Babrak Karmal stated directly: Ninety-five percent of all the reports on our country in the Western press are invented, and I can prove this to you in one example. The DER SPIEGEL correspondent says here: Please, prove it. Babrak Karmal replies: You have in front of you a report from AFP according to which I, allegedly, intended to kill myself. Question: You refute it? Babrak Karmal laughs and answers: I received this fascinating piece of news quite recently and I wonder, how can someone compose such foul reports? It is nothing but a lie. But it is on such a lie nonetheless that the position of the Western powers is being built. And so naturally here it is simply impossible to find a point for rapprochement.

[Shishlin] Well, it is really such points for rapprochement that were not found in Moscow. This is natural and had to be, given the situation.

[Levin] During the talks a large range of problems were touched upon connected with disarmament and curbing the arms race. Touching on this aspect it is important to note that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on behalf of the Soviet Union, put forward a number of new ideas and specific proposals directed at achieving an understanding [dogovorennost] in this sphere of questions, including those concerning medium-range nuclear missile weaponry.

[Bovin] Well comrades, you know the history of this affair. We proposed negotiations on this type of weaponry. The West to all intents and purposes rejected these, adopting the NATO decision on the so-called upgrading and modernization of weaponry. That is the deployment in Europe of almost 600 American missiles of this type. As a result the affair has, on the whole, entered an impasse. Well, now the outlines of a compromise have been mapped out which may, it is somehow possible, extricate the affair from the position in which we now find ourselves. This compromise is formed from three elements. There are still apparently some entities here which are not yet quite determined and which the Americans have yet to set right and a whole number of vague points.

The first is to begin proliminary talks before the ratification of SALT II. This is the first thing. The second is to include in the examination all the forward-based Western facilities existing in Europe: for example, the Poseidon missiles on submarines and the bombers based in Britain. And the third element of this possible compromise is that if any form of understanding is reached then it will come into force only after the ratification of SALT II.

Well, this is, of course, an essential point which is worth noting here, as undoubtedly positive, positive although all of this is very difficult. It is all very complex and on the whole, as diplomats sometimes say, in this case one may show a cautious optimism.

[Levin] I think that we, the Soviet people, rightly expect that the governments of the Western powers will show feelings of responsibility, and in the spirit of good will respond to the new Soviet initiatives, which undoubtedly respond to the vital interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

[Shishlin] Yes, but generally speaking of course the situation was somewhat more simple in the autumn of last year when the decision of NATO was not known. At that time, on the whole, the horizons were a bit clearer. First, it was only because of this decision that it was necessary to (?freeze)... [words indistinct, other speakers interrupt] ... though slowly, with difficulty, creaking along, the process was nonetheless moving, with discussion of the SALT II treaty in the Senate, and, it seemed, the prospect of ratification of the treaty too had even risen before the end of the year. And then it was not enough that...

[Levin] (?This has already been stressed.)

[Shishlin] ...The ratification itself was blocked by the actions of the American administration itself, or at the very least postponed.

[Bovin] It's been postponed.

[Shishlin] And postponed for so long that it is impossible to know when it will be taken up again, although they say that it is likely in 1981.

[Bovin] They, the Americans, are talking about this. Moreover, the administration says that the question has not been taken off the agenda. But you know, on the whole, this treaty belongs to the category perhaps not of the rapidly perishable, but nonetheless perishable goods. The more time that passes, the more its value decreases correspondingly, because the treaty does mention certain time scales. And the more they, so to speak... [words indistinct due to interruption]...so here time is also important.

In connection with Schmidt's visit I should like to touch upon one interesting question. People often speak about the indivisibility of detente and the indivisibility of peace. So is it written in documents, which is fine. But what does it mean? The indivisibility of detente is, in general, the expression of some ideal, the desire for some situation whereby detente is indivisible. In practice, however, it is divisible, and we can see this now from a very clear example--that of how the Americans understand the term indivisibility of detente. Some crisis situation arises in Afghanistan, and this crisis situation simply has to be extended, among other places, to Europe. That is how they understand the indivisibility of detente. The Europeans, however--and the visit by Schmidt and Genscher showed this--have a different understanding of this matter. They say: right, if we spoil the situation in Europe, too, will this help us solve crisis situations (?in another part of the world)?

So the idea is that if some difficulties arise somewhere or if events somewhere turn into crises, it is under these conditions that particular efforts must be made to preserve those gains of detente which have not been affected by the given crisis. In this case we are talking about Europe. And the fact that it was on this point that the West German side and the Soviet Union showed a common understanding of these problems and expressed their political will to preserve in Europe the situation that has come about as the result of decades of difficult work. That, I think, is one of the principal results of the Moscow meeting.

[Shishlin] Yes, and this desire to cherish the fruits of detente, fruits which are quite material and which are expressed in very lively and multifaceted economic cooperation and wide-ranging links in other directions, was expressed quite clearly during the visit by the important West German guests to our capital. In particular, both the chancellor and the vice chancellor showed very great interest in the further development of economic links with the Soviet Union.

[Levin] Yes, a very interesting agreement was signed.

[Bovin] The agreement is a very diverse one, containing many different points. But the whole point is that these were not published and the West raised a hubbub, saying that once again there are some sort of secrets between Moscow and Bonn. The West Germans explained to them that there was no political secret here, simply a business secret, Western firms in general not wanting the aspects in which they are going to develop their cooperation to be generally known.

[Shishlin] Not only in West Germany, but in all the European states--socialist and capitalist--there is a great overall interest in Europe. And incidently, life is showing yet again how timely was the putting forward of the idea to hold all-European congresses, whether on environmental conservation or on energy problems.

[Bovin] Or transportation.

[Shishlin] Yes, transportation.

[Levin] Yes, what we are really saying is that there is only one real way solving complex situations and that is by means of political settlement. That is, so to speak, an axiom.

[Shishlin] The sensible way, let us say.

[Levin] Precisely, but one must add immediately that talks are capable of bringing about success only if they are honest, if they take into account the interests of all the sides involved, and on condition that no attempts are made behind the cover of those talks to achieve some egoistic purposes.

[Bovin] Or unilateral advantages.

Israeli, Egyptian Talks

[Levin] Or unilateral advantages, to use a more diplomatic expression. And very worthy of note here are the talks that the United States is trying to galvanize--as a matter of fact it has already managed to achieve that aim--in order to develop the Camp David accords. On 10 July, as already been agreed by Egyptian and Israeli representatives, talks on so-called autonomy for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip will be resumed on the level of special commissions. But at the same time, what does this mean? What have these talks led to?

Today, it is extremely clear that there is only one side that is longing for results from the talks, any results, and that is the United States. This longing to achieve an aim comes not from hopes for an overall settlement or from hopes of giving something to the Near East, but from calculations linked with the U.S. presidential elections. And that is why Israel, taking into account the U.S. attitude, is demonstrating an attitude which is characterized, I would say, by increasing impudence and increasing expansionism. The Israeli parliament is passing a law proclaiming Jerusalem to be the indivisible capital of Israel for perpetuity. In other words, they want to raise the annexation of Jerusalem to the absolute degree.

[Bogin] Yes, particularly since the Israeli Knesset has already passed a law that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, and that law was passed a long time ago.

[Levin] A long time ago, but now they want to constitutionalize, so to speak, to underline even more their claims to Jerusalem.

[Bovin] Embellishing them with epithets.

[Levin] But these epithets, in the given situation, play a quite definite role. The Security Council expresses disagreement...

[Bovin] Several times it has expressed disagreement.

[Levin] In the past few months eight resolutions have been passed. Insufficiently decisive and insufficiently sharply-worded ones perhaps, but nonetheless they state their position. A very interesting publication appeared in a Vatican newspaper OSSERVATORE ROMANO editorial article published on the first page and unsigned--from which informed observers in Rome drew the conclusion that this was a statement of the official position of the holy throne. The newspaper says frankly that any unilateral act aimed at altering the status of the holy city would be dangerous and that the Israeli ruling circles do not realize that they are adopting an adventurist stance. They do realize it, however, they realize at the same time that Washington, the U.S. ruling circles, will support them in the present situation. Then another question arises. Why are the Egyptians now essentially playing into the hands of this Israeli position? To refuse to continue talks would mean admitting the failure of Camp David, and As-Sadat has no wish to take such a course. He is hoping to win time. He thinks that once the presidential elections are over and a new administration...

[Bovin] Incidentally, it should be stressed here that the fact that the elections were broken off in May...I'm sorry, I mean the talks...

[Levin] The talks.

[Bovin] This was actually due to the fact that Egypt was extremely annoyed over the stance that Israel had taken on Jerusalem [words indistinct] resolution.

[Levin] But when that resolution began to make its way through the Knesset, the Egyptians agreed. In other words, they are counting on U.S. support in the future and relying on the advances given them by Washington. Practice shows, however, that the United States has never done anything to the detriment of Israel. And it is these same talks which are not leading to a solution of the problem. On the contrary they are exacerbating the situation and complicating matters. At the same time this is very clearly blending in with U.S. policy, a policy which was described very laconically and precisely by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the June Central Committee Plenum.

As you will remember, comrades, Leonid Ilich said then that not a day passes without Washington trying to revive the cold war spirit and heat up militarist passions. And that, unfortunately, is a very characteristic feature of international life today, a feature which, as they say, there's no escaping for the time being. But, at the same time, the visit by Schmidt and Genscher to Moscow and a whole number of other events give grounds for drawing the conclusion that the overall climate of international life is beginning to change, and change in a positive direction.

[Bovin] Well, if we are drawing such a conclusion, we must, however, do it very carefully.

[Levin] Yes, we have to be careful about it. Life continues to take its course, and I think that the conclusion that you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, have already drawn, to the effect that there are grounds for cautious optimism, can be the result of our talk today. Here our program is at an end. All the bestto you, dear comrades, and thank you for listening.

DEMCHENKO ASSAILS U.S. ABSTENTION IN JERUSALEM VOTE

LD040921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "The Aggressor Condemned"]

[Text] The UN Security Council has condemned Israel's latest attempt to perpetuate the occupation of the Arab territories it seized in 1967. This time Jerusalem was the object of attention.

The thing is that back in 1948 the western part of the city came under Israeli control. The eastern part of the city, which contains the holy places of the three religions--Christianity, Islam and Judaism--was not seized at that time. This the Israeli Army did 12 years later, during the aggressive war unleashed against Syria, Egypt and Jordan. Soon after that the Knesset decided to unify the city, stating that no part of it would ever be returned to the Arabs. This tyranny prompted tumultuous protests in Arab and many other countries and among religious circles, including the Vatican. By an overwhelming majority the UN General Assembly condemned the aggressor's actions.

However, the Tel Aviv ruling circles would not budge. There began the systematic ejection of the Palestinian Arab population from the city, the creation of more and more Jewish quarters and its administrative and legislative separation from the remaining occupied regions. And all this was accompanied by reprisals.

Just recently the Knesset reaffirmed its former decision on Jerusalem and prepared a bill officially declaring the "united" city the capital of the state of Israel. In this situation, the Security Council, at an emergency session on Monday, adopted a resolution demanding that the measures taken by Israel vis-a-vis Jerusalem be annulled.

It is significant that 14 council members voted for this resolution with one abstaining, this being the U.S. delegation. In an atmosphere of general condemnation of Tel Aviv the American delegate dared not vote against. However, by abstaining, that is, not supporting the resolution, Washington demonstrated anew that it is on the side of the aggressor, whom it is giving military, political and economic assistance, and, consequently, is responsible to a significant degree not only for Israeli encroachments on Jerusalem but also for Israel's protracted occupation of Arab lands and the continuing explosive situation in the Near East.

LOSEV ON STATE DEPARTMENT REACTION TO USSR-FRG TALKS

LD040148 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Touching on the State Department's reaction to the Soviet-West German talks in Moscow, our news analyst Sergey Losev makes these observations:

Talking to newsmen, a State Department spokesman has voiced satisfaction over those talks. However, if one takes a hard second look, this is a one track satisfaction and it concerns only those issues where the Soviet Union and Federal Germany diverged during the Moscow talks, specifically Afghanistan and medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. However, if we take all other important issues where agreement has been reached, Washington prefers to be tight-lipped. The Carter administration offers no comment either on the conviction expressed in the Soviet-West German communique on the need and desirability of less tensions and where the two sides pledged to bend every effort to make it a dominant trend in international relations.

This silence is conspicious if we take into account that the Carter administration has come forward with its own line at stepping up the arms race and to upset the military balance to the detriment of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to the detriment of other nations' security. In other words, the United States is after a military edge. Trying to domineer other nations, the ruling quarters of the United States resort to economic sanctions and go back on the agreements and accords they have signed. Washington is scaling down commercial, technological and scientific contacts with other countries. The United States is playing tough as far as its own allies are concerned. However, the arms-twisting tactic misfires.

The joint Soviet-West German communique reaffirms the intention of both countries to abide by the agreements and accords signed. The two sides, the communique underlines, seek to promote mutually advantageous contacts in trade and economics on the basis of the long-term treaty of 1978. Within the framework of that agreement a new long-term program was signed in Moscow on the first of this month for basic guidelines in economic and industrial cooperation. As the Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has specified, the Soviet Union will be supplying natural gas and petroleum products to Federal Germany, while Federal Germany will be producing pipes for the Soviet Union and this will ensure better employment opportunities for West Germany.

The federal chancellor said this in part: Both sides are interested in that, and that's why there is reciprocal accord on matters relating to the further progress of this economic exchange. Touching on the overall results of his Moscow visit, Helmut Schmidt said this during his final news conference: The hopes we've pinned on the visit have fully justified themselves. It's been confirmed that despite the crisis situation in the world it's both essential and useful to talk and hear what another party has to say. In conclusion, the federal chancellor said: I'd like to stress what I said at the very beginning: I am satisfied with the visit.

On his part, the general secreatry of the Soviet Communist Party and president of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, summing up the results of the negotiations has said that a necessary and useful job has been done. We can note with satisfaction, he said, that the principled line of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany in matters of bilateral relations remains the same, the way it was defined by the Moscow treaty. There's a clearly expressed desire on hand to foster and consolidate mutual understanding in international affairs as well and to continue efforts toward less tension.

BROWN'S VISITS TO WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES CITED

LD032028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 3 July (TASS)--U.S. Defense Secretary M. Brown has returned from a 5-day trip to West Europe during which he held talks with the leaders of France, took part in the NATO ministerial session in Ankara, and also went to Switzerland and Italy.

The trip was surrounded with a thick curtain of secrecy. All the Pentagon chief's talks were held behind closed doors and officials emphatically declined to make any comment. Observers tend to view this as an indication of the "delicateness" of the mission undertaken, according to the New York TIMES, on the personal instruction of President Carter and having as its purpose to "evaluate the military situation in West Europe in light of the aggravated situation in the Persian Gulf region." Many observers point out that the Pentagon chief had quite specific instructions to exert an active "influence" on the leaders of West Europe, and primarily France, with the aim of drawing them more broadly into the global U.S. strategy, directed at charging up international tension and expanding the "military presence" in strategically important regions of the world.

In particular, Washington is trying to achieve the speediest deployment in West Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles with the aim of achieving military supremacy over the Soviet Union and an increase in the military preparedness of NATO [usileniya cooruzhenosti NATO].

Particular hopes in this plan were pinned by Washington on France, whom the U.S. administration has already for a long time been trying to once again "fasten" to the military harness of the NATO bloc. However, as the New York TIMES writes, officials accompanying H. Brown admitted that as a result of the talks there appeared to be "no prospects that France would reject its independent role and would officially ally itself to the unified NATO command." In an interview to French television the Pentagon chief once again waved the scarecrow of a "Soviet threat" around and tried to scare the West European countries with "a loss of political independence" if they did not follow the U.S. example and did not agree to further increases in military expenditures.

The disagreements which became apparent during the talks between H. Brown and V. Giscard d'Estaing, the president of France, and the defense minister of that country, were so acute that according to evidence in the Western press the discussions were broken off prematurely.

In Italy, following instructions from the White House, the Pentagon chief "inspected" a U.S. parachute battalion at the military base in Vicenza, as a sign of the current benevolence of Washington to the present Italian Government which has confirmed its readiness to make its territory available for deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles.

The defense secretary took part in the session of the NATO Council which was held in Ankara, and which was marked by calls from Washington for a further whipping up of the arms race.

On the whole the trip by H. Brown clearly demonstrated that the United States does not intend to reject its adopted course for confrontation and undermining of detente. At the same time, as the latest contacts between East and West showed, including the recent visit of H. Schmidt, the FRG chancellor, to the Soviet Union, the West European countries are interested in a continuation of the policy of detente.

DMITRIYEV SCORES BROWN INTERVIEW ON MILITARY PARITY

LD041541 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] In a recent interview with the WALL STREET JOURNAL the United States defense secretary, Harold Brown, has implicitly admitted there is military parity between the Soviet Union and the United States. We bring you a commentary by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev, and this is what he writes:

Harold Brown has said that the Soviet Union has caught up with the United States but has not outpaced it militarily. According to the United States defense secretary this country was far behind the United States 15 to 18 years ago. This statement is significant from a number of points. First of all, despite widespread allegations in the United States that the USSR seeks military superiority over America, Soviet military programs have been designed to bridge the gap between them, and if one is bridging a gap he can be hardly accused of leading the arms race.

Another point is that if the United States spurns numerous Soviet disarmament proposals now that military parity does exist it can only mean that the United States does not want to put up with it. Therefore all the latest U.S. steps in the military field are aimed at giving America an edge over the USSR. This leaves one wondering as to who spearheads the arms race and where a military threat comes from. Now how do you prove that the USSR is still a threat if it is not stronger than America? The only way is to ascribe to its intentions it has never had. The technique is simple.

Washington scares its allies that the USSR will by all means become stronger than all Western powers taken together and therefore it is necessary to make them spend more on arms. In his interview Mr Brown admits that, saying that concern has a positive side to it because it leads to the growth of military spending. Although the U.S. defense secretary does not say that publicly it seems that Washington would like to restore the 15 year old situation where the USSR was far behind it. And if there is a name for this it is obvious attempts to upset the existing military balance. This balance does not mean that one side should necessarily match the other soldier by soldier, missile for missile or tank for tank. Strategic parity includes many factors: Geography and environment are among them. To ignore this by concentrating on the types of arms alone is to distort the true state of affairs.

And it is equally wrong to tell people that this country is a threat only because it has caught up with America. After all, the USSR and the United States are not alone in the world. In his carefully worded interview Mr Brown has covered many issues pertaining to Soviet-American relations. Perhaps the only one missing, and the most crucial one at that, is American reaction to persistent Soviet appeals, let us stop.

LEVCHENKO SEES INCREASING INTERFERENCE IN IRAN

LD051630 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] On Friday millions of Iranians took part in demonstrations throughout the country in support of the Islamic revolution. That is the response to Washington's attempts to whip up tension and against American interference. Our commentator Leonid Levchenko gives examples of American interference.

Spokesmen for the Washington administration don't even hint to the possibility of seeking peaceful ways of settling the present American-Iranians crisis. There are many facts proving that the United States is getting ready to use force. American naval, landing and air forces are being concentrated in the Near and Middle East, an area in the immediate vicinity of Iran.

Observers describe as a measure to intimidate Iran and other countries in that part of the world the coming air force maneuvers codenamed "Proud Phantom." Taking part in them will be the United States and Egypt.

The Pentagon has equipped seven transport ships that are to carry the arms and ammunition of the so-called rapid deployment force. The first vessel of the kind is heading for the American military base on Diego Garcia. The floating arsenals have on board the arms for a brigade of marines of 12,000 men. It has been reported in the American press that the marines have undergone special training in conditions resembling Iran.

While stepping up military preparations against Iran the Washington administration also uses economic levers. The United States Treasury has come out with proposals aimed at appropriating the Iranian assets worth $8 billion frozen at American banks. It hopes to use most of the funds to finance military proparations against Iran. Besides, plans have been made of toppling the Republic in Iran. In a statement for the press President 'Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that the United States has put forward a long-term task of creating the social base of the counterrevolution in Iran.

(?With) this purpose subversive radio programs are broadcast from the territory of Egypt, they have been organized by the CIA. With the help of the programs the United States is trying to arouse dissatisfaction among different sections of Iranian population and incite them to anti-government action.

The steps of the American administration stem from the militarist course that is the initial reason for the worsening of the situation not only in the Near and Middle East but in the whole world. The present policy of Washington shows that the United States completely ignores the sovereignty of other countries and, on the pretext of protecting American interests, is ready to resort to extreme measures, including armed interference. It would be more correct to speak about the interests of the military-industrial complex that determines Washington's policy in Iran as well as in other countries.

'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN CONTINUES

LD031926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The United States is stepping up subversive activity against Afghanistan. Listen to a commentary: Facts provide the answer. At the microphone is our commentator Viktor Levin:

At a press conference held soon after the report of the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, U.S. President Carter was asked: Is the United States supplying the Afghan insurgents with weapons and is it giving them financial aid? The U.S. President stated that he would prefer not to reply to that question. Carter's desire to evade answering is understandable, as he would also have shed light on the general strategy of the U.S. CIA in equipping with weapons those who are fulfilling the role of American mercenaries.

Facts, however, provide an answer to the question that the President evaded. On 20 June 1979 the ship (Alkausun) entered the port of Karachi. The Pakistani flag flew from the mast. From external appearances the ship was not much to look at and so at first it was given little attention. A fact, at first sight of no note, shed light on one of the secrets of the intervention of the U.S. CIA against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The (Alkausun) delivered about 2,000 tons of small arms and ammunition. Just like the ruler (?of Omsk) during the years of intervention against young Soviet Russia used to wear a British uniform and French epaulets, the (Alkausun's) cargo was carefully concealed by the many colors of flags.

The weapons and ammunition were listed as having been received in Britain. They belonged to the Monaco-registered international armament [as heard] corporation and they were destined for the gangs of wicked enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan gathered at Pakistani bases around Peshawar. This was the visible part of the iceberg, which consisted of accompanying documents. It was just possible to see something in the bluish luster. The American journal, COUNTERSPY, has given documentary proof that a special CIA group was in operation at the American Embassy in Islamabad organizing interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. This covert intervention has often been exposed. Since the very first days of the April revolution of 1978, said (?a correspondent) [passage indistinct].

In 1978, during the Somali intervention in revolutionary Ethiopia, a huge quantity of American weaponry turned up in the aggressor's hands. When reports appeared in February on the arrival of yet another 10 ships with American weaponry a spokesman from the U.S. State Department hastened to declare: If there is American weaponry in Somali then it is being supplied not by us and not with our agreement. Even if the words contain 50 percent of the truth, they are nonetheless lies. If one is talking of the U.S. Government, "not by us" can be taken as being true, but as far as "not with our agreement" is concerned--then this is as far from the truth as Somali is from the United States.

The French newspaper LE MATIN noted that it was not a question of state supplies but of the purchase of arms on the open market, and it cited data on the arrival in Berbera of a batch of 50 American tanks. Two weeks later the Italian newspaper LE REPUBBLICA specified that the tanks were coming from interarms and in all 240 of them were on order.

Reports have been published in the press that the enemies of people's Afghanistan are receiving missile weaponry, mortars, cannons, jeeps with flame throwers and bazooka-style equipment and small arms, including new automatic models, from the United States. These secret supplies, the Washington POST wrote on 15 February, consists of weapons of foreign origin, which helps to disguise their source; and although it is not known precisely who is conducting this supply, it probably is being organized by the CIA.

In June the American newspaper Philadelphia INQUIRER was already directly--without evasive "probables"--writing that the weapons for the counterrevolutionary Afghan gangs were being purchased by the CIA. Testimony was also given to this by the Italian PAESE SERA. With the knowledge that interarms is a branch of the CIA, the statement by interarms' Sam Commings to visiting American journalists on 17 January--that customers from Pakistan can come to my warehouse at any time and get everything they want--can be regarded as dotting the "i"s and crossing the "t"s.

GRAIN EMBARGO FAILURE; U.S. SHOULD 'REESTABLISH TRUST'

LD061340 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Like the man in the Russian fairytale who was willing to have both his eyes cut out if his neighbor would be deprived of one eye, the United States appears to have done more harm to itself than to the Soviet Union with its grain embargo.

Reports show that American farmers are facing big losses. In general, the idea invented in Beijing of trying to punish other nations is unrealistic and especially when applied to such a mighty country as the Soviet Union. Only a total of a sense of reality could prompt the assumption that refusing to sell grain to the Soviet Union would hurt this country. The Soviet economic potential is so great that the American embargo is like the sting of a mosquito on an elephant, the more so since if the Soviet Union finds it necessary it can get grain from other countries.

There may be Americans who think the embargo has made it difficult for the Soviet Union. They would thing otherwise if the American media reported the real state of affairs. Any objective observer who has analyzed the situation in the Soviet economy--for one, on the grain market--will confirm that the action of Washington has made little difference to the Soviet Union.

Some time ago, American officials predicted that the termination of grain deliveries to the Soviet Union would lead to the mass slaughter of livestock. Now this talk has stopped because the winter is behind us and the Soviet head of livestock shows a notable increase rather than a decrease. There were no hitches with stock feed worth mentioning. All the output targets were over reached. The thousands of people from all over the world who will be coming to the summer Olympics in Moscow will see this for themselves.

As for the situation in American agriculture, the press of the United States testifies it is far from rosy. The head of the Farmer's Bureau of the State of Illinois, (Harold Seal), says the financial crisis in American agriculture is the biggest since the great depression and the new head of the farmers' Association of the United States Edward Anderson, says that if nothing if done, 1980 and 1981 will be very dismal years indeed. Official American statistics show that the farmers' debt has grown by $76 billion in the past 5 years to reach the astounding total of $158 billion.

I am not suggesting that all the troubles of American farmers come from the administration's embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union, but there is no question that the embargo has had a negative effect. The magazine NEWSWEEK points out that it has brought a drop in grain to compensate for the loss of the Soviet market. And now a group of influential members of Congress have put a bill before both houses calling for lifting of the grain embargo. One of the authors of the bill, Senator Robert Dole, has said publicly that the embargo is a failure and must be terminated before it does irreparable damage. Senator Dole is no great realist when it comes to relations with the Soviet Union, far from it, but he is closely connected with farming groups. If he says the embargo is a failure and may do irreparable damage to the American farmer, the situation must be pretty bad.

Senator Dole is mistaken, however, on one point. He seems to think it is entirely up to Washington to decide about grain sales to the Soviet Union. Many American politicans make this mistake on other matters too, not only on grain sales. They go on the dangerous assumption that when it comes to relations with the Soviet Union the final decision will be made in Washington. If Washington decides to be nice, the Soviet Union will at once forget all past zigzags in administration policy. As I say, this is a dangerous assumption.

There are two parties in Soviet-American relations, both equally powerful. Washington must expect long-term difficulties when it breaks off economic, scientific, technological, sporting and cultural contacts just for the sake of political considerations of the moment.

Once the dust has settled after the election battles, the United States will have to face many awkward problems that will continue long after the short-term reasons for previous actions have disappeared. It will not be enough for the White House to be nice instead of angry. The Soviet public will not forget so quickly all that has happened in the last months.

If it is true that mutual trust is needed both for a political dialogue and for long-term economic relations, it is also true that this trust builds up gradually as the result of much effort on both sides. It is much easier to kill trust than to establish it. Any businessman knows the importance of trust in business relations, but trust is still more important in international governmental relations.

I have no idea how the American Congress will respond to the bill introduced by Senator Dole and his supporters, but I do know it is not going to be easy to reestablish trust in the matter of grain sales and in other matters, too, not to mention the fact that the Soviet Union has established new contacts, found other partners to replace the American companies. Senator Eagleton, another author of the bill to lift the grain embargo, warns that the United States cannot continue a policy that victimizes none but American farmers.

We can sympathize with American farmers that they must pay a high price for the political ambitions of the present but the responsibility for their difficulties rest both on those who acted in the vain hope of punishing the Soviet Union and those who remained passive in the face of such actions. The admission that the embargo has failed is only the beginning. I am sure Washington will suffer many more disappointments in the months to come. The Soviet Union has no intention of giving up the policy of relaxing world tension. President Brezhnev reaffirmed just recently that this country will do everything to safeguard all the positive developments of the seventies and reinforce world peace, but Washington, in turn, must not only correct its recent mistakes it must make an effort to reestablish trust.

Senators on Lifting Grain Embargo

LD031958 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 3, TASS--Twenty U.S. senators introduced a bill to the upper house of Congress in a demand for the lifting of the discriminatory embargo on the deliveries of grain to the USSR. The embargo was imposed by the U.S. administration on the false plea of the "events in Afghanistan". Among the sponsors of the bill is Edward Kennedy, a prominent political figure who is seeking nomination for the U.S. presidency.

According to Senator Dole, who initiated the new bill, Edward Kennedy's decision to join in the campaign against the embargo is indicative of how great is the discontent in the country over the policy of the present occupants of the White House. Mr Dole emphasized that it was, first of all, U.S. farmers who became victims of Jimmy Carter's ill-considered actions.

VASILETS ASSAILS SEN JACKSON 'HEAD OF HAWK FLOCK'

LD041057 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 June 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word New York report "For SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA" by TASS correspondent V. Vasilets entitled "Ahead of the Flock."

The report, published under the rubric "The Enemies of Detente: Who are They?", gives an account of Senator Henry Jackson's political career, saying that following his criticism of the excesses of McCarthyism he had a complete change of heart and became a "hard-liner." Vasilets talks about the senator's "specialty"--"spurring on the arms race"--and stresses his connections with Boeing, saying taht "the senator has spared no effort" to get major orders for the company from the Pentagon.

The reports goes on to say that Jackson was "one of the chief authors" of the "'missile gap' myth" and it is "people like Jackson who create an atmosphere of permanent fear in America which Senator Proxmire called 'a state of semi-hysteria'." Vasilets continues: "They say that sober politics is the art of the possible. The senator has clearly not mastered this art. He is always trying to achieve the impossible--the establishment of American world hegemony."

Vasilets says that on two occasions Jackson has been forced to drop out of the presidential race but "he is not despondent. He is still ahead of the 'hawk' flock in the United States."

GEORGADZE, KORNIYENKO ATTEND AMBASSADOR WATSON'S RECEPTION

LD041308 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--The U.S. ambassador in the USSR, Thomas John Watson, held a reception on the occasion of a national holiday--Independence Day.

Present at the reception were secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Georgadze; First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko and other officials.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRAWLER RESCUE--Recently the Soviet fishing trawler Soyuz-5 rescued a group of American fishermen after if became known that they had abandened their vessel, had overturned in Bristol Bay, in a single lifeboat and requested immediate assistance. Antonov, skipper of the Soviet vessel, reported by radio, that his crew picked up four U.S. citizens in Bristol Bay after they spent more than 15 hours in a lifeboat on the stormy sea. The Soviet vessel rendered aid to the American crew members, who said that their skipper perished alone with their vessel Michael Lee. "U.S. Coast Guard vessels also took part in the search for the victims of the accident, but it was the Soviet seamen who were the first to extend a hand of assistance." [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 21 Jun 80 SK]

IVANOV ARTICLE ON EXTERNAL SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS

LD060126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2222 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 July (TASS)--Under the title "Hornet's Nests of Intervention," PRAVDA today publishes an article by V. Ivanov. We are transmitting the complete text:

"Outwardly the area of Fakirabad-2 differs little from other areas of the Pakistan town of Peshawar. But under cover of this ordinariness, 'establishments' which fear the light of day are hidden today. One of them, for example, has taken shelter in the Hadji Daud building, which is opposite the Shahi-Bagh Park. In this at first sight unstriking building is a real hornets' nest--the headquarters of the so-called Afghanistan Islamic Party.

The revolutionary choice of the Afghan people is hateful to international imperialism and reaction. The revolution in Afghanistan, the fall of the shah's dictatorship in Iran, the rise of the liberation, anti-imperialist struggle in other countries of this region were a serious blow to the intrigues of those forces which still cherish plans for turning whole states into military-strategic springboards of imperialism, and try to dictate their will to sovereign countries and peoples. To turn back the development of Afghanistan, to turn this country into their own private domain--this is what imperialist circles and the Chinese hegemonists which are going along with them want.

It is these forces who have unleashed armed aggression against the Afghan people. And they find an obedient tool in the counterrevolutionary organizations and armed formations which have entrenched themselves in several of the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan's [DRA] neighboring countries.

One of the most active detachments of Afghan counterrevolution, operating both from the territory of Pakistan and within above-mentioned Afghanistan Islamic Party.

Its chairman is Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, and his deputy is Kazi Mohammed Amin. They are clearly not short of resources and, apart from the headquarters in Peshawar, maintain 12 other sections, as well as a mission in Islamabad. At the headquarters seven committees of the "executive committee" operate. For instance, under the guise of the communications committee, the intelligence organ of the party, which is headed by one Munsif, operates.

The executive committee has one more function--to work psychologically on the Afghans who turn up on Pakistani territory, and also to carry out subversive propaganda activity in Afghanistan itself. "Black" propaganda is made by two radio stations and several printed publications. The management of the latter are in close contact with military intelligence and the ministry of internal affairs of Pakistan.

The aggressors are trying to gather into one the forces they have at their disposal. The network of camps on the territory of Pakistan, where mass training of interventionists goes on, is being expanded. Camps like this are active in the area of Peshawar, and in the area of the towns of Miram Shah, Bannu, Chitral, Parachinar, Kohat, and Yasin in northwest province, and in the area of the towns of Quetta, Pishin and Nushki in Baluchistan, and other places. To train each diversionist, on average, 25,000 Pakistani rupees are spent by the Pakistani authorities.

American military advisers are training Pakistani instructors, who then teach Afghan rebels. In particular, the course is taught by graduates of the Washington international police academy and the Texas college for saboteurs.

At the camp near Yasin this course of training is conducted by Chinese military advisers, while at the one near Peshawar it is conducted by Egyptians. Instructor cadres are trained in China. Intelligence officer Liao Chingcheng, who worked until recently in Kabul as an attache at the PRC Embassy, has been charged with organizing their training. Raider cadres are also trained in Saudi Arabia and in Egypt. According to some figures, for instance, there are up to 2,000 terrorists who are undergoing or have undergone training in Egypt. Information exists pointing to the stepping-up of the activities of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs on Iranian territory, particularly in the area of Mashhad.

Those who are behind the so-called 'insurgents,' of course, know what sort of riffraff they are dealing with. No small effort is put into trying to unite the groupings which are always squabbling among themselves. Thus, in May, a gathering of bandit groups was organized in the town of Miram Shah (Pakistan), by a representative from Islamabad, who was accompanied by a Chinese adviser.

The backbone of the anti-Afghan formations is made up of all kinds of "has-beens": representatives of the fuedal aristocracy, landowner's sons [synki zamindarov-pomeshchikov], moneylenders, merchants--in other words, those whom the people's power has deprived of provileges.

A dirty game is being played around the so-called refugees. The majority of them are decieved, frightened people who find themselves on foreign soil against their own wishes. Financial assistance for 'refugees'--about 2 rupees per person per day--is so miserly that it is only enough to buy unleavened buns. The problem of the 'refugees' is being kept going to a great extent artificially. These people, who are dragging out their pitiful existence, act as a reserve for the replenishment of bandit formations. On the other hand, the presence of 'refugees' in Pakistan is being exploited by Islamabad for the receipt of 'help' from the West. The Pakistani authorities are forcibly resettling deeper in the country those 'refugees,' among whom the wish to return home is growing.

The bands cross through the Kyber, Shinghar and other passes. Smugglers' paths are widely used. One of the mercenaries taken prisoner, named Ashmatkhalil, indicated that during training of his band by American and Chinese advisers in the camp near the town of Parachinar, the main focus of training was on methods of terrorizing the local population. What the results of such 'teaching' were can be shown by just one example: On 10 June the bandits burned the village of Gargita in Jowzjan Province, and wiped out all the inhabitants because of the peasants' refusal to support the 'liberators.'

The responsibility which those circles take upon themselves, for putting into the hands of hirelings the weapons for such crimes, is great. Arms, military equipment and food for the interventionists come to Pakistan through the seaports of Karachi and Gwadar, via the Karakorum Highway and by air. The main supplier was and is the United States. It is from there that mortars, jeeps with flamethrowers, guns, tanks, and surface-to-air missiles come. Antitank missiles are supplied from the FRG, field radio stations from Japan. A Chinese ship regularly supplies anti-aircraft and antitank guns. Recently, the instigators of crimes have been taking measures to cover their tracks: the markings are being taken off the arms supplied.

The financing of these dark deeds is masked by various screens, for example, the help to 'refugees.' The European Economic Community is known to have given Pakistan 'help' worth $18.8 million, the United States, $5 million, and Japan, $4 million. Large sums for the financing of aggression against the DRA are being transferred to Pakistan from a number of Arab countries.

AFP recently reported that a consortium of 11 Western powers, headed by the United States, was studying the question of granting Pakistan a loan of $700 million. Money for Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations, active in Pakistan, is coming in through the branches of the U.S. 'World Bank' and 'Green Chase' banks.

These and many other irrefutable facts prove that U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism are responsible for the aritificial maintenance of a 'hot-spot' in Southwest Asia. It is precisely they who are continuing the armed aggression against democratic, peaceloving Afghanistan. There would not have been any Afghan problem whatsoever had it not been for outside interference.

The forces of aggression and reaction would like to block the important peace initiative by the Government of the DRA, which was aimed at normalizing relations with Pakistan and Iran and the situation in the region as a whole. The reason for such a stance is clear: A political settlement does not suit them. They attempt to belittle the importance of the USSR's proposals and concrete actions directed toward a political settlement, in particular the withdrawal of several units of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Imperialist circles have an interest in seeing the hotbed of tension smouldering on at length in this region. Such a situation is more useful for implementing the peace-endangering plans to build up the American military presence in the Persian Gulf area and for the militarization of the Indian Ocean.

Rebuffing imperialist intrigues, the USSR comes out firmly and strictly for a political settlement in this area.

The decision of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee says: 'The Central Committee plenum completely approves the measures adopted for giving all-round help to Afghanistan in the cause of driving back armed attacks and interference from outside, the aim of which is to stifle the Afghan revolution and to create a pro-imperialist bridgehead for military aggression on the southern borders of the USSR. The plenum is in favor os a political settlement of the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan, which conducts a policy of nonalignment. For this, the complete stop in aggression against this country is needed, as are effective guarantees against subversive actions from abroad, as the DRA Government has stated.'

The armed aggression against the Afghan people unleashed by imperialism and its accomplices is a threat to the cause of peace and the freedom of peoples. The ending of intervention against Democratic Afghanistan and the establishment of security in this area is an important and urgent task."

KARMAL MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD040830 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 4, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal received on Thursday Mongolia's Deputy Foreign Minister S. Dambadarja, currently on a visit here. In the course of the meeting the sides exchanged views on questions of mutual interest.

BAKHTAR agency reports that S. Dambadarja has been earlier recieved by Foreign Affairs Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost, and also held talks with Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister of the DRA 'Abdol Hadi Mokamely. In the course of the talks the sides discussed questions of the further development of friendly relations between the two countries and some international problems.

End of Visit

LD061622 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 6, TASS--An official friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the Mongolian Delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister S. Dambadarja was completed today. In the course of the visit the delegation was received by General Secretary of the Central Committee of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal to whom a message of greetings from the Mongolian leadership was conveyed. The DRA's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost also received the delegation.

In the course of the talks, conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides examined questions of developing bilateral relations and the most urgent international problems of mutual interest. The sides stated with satisfaction that relations between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are successfully developing and are making a contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The sides reaffirmed their resolve to develop in all possible ways and strengthen close relations between Mongolia and Afghanistan in the interests of the two nations. Proceeding from the above-mentioned objectives, the sides initialled an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Mongolia and Afghanistan and signed a plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for 1980-1981.

BABRAK KARMAL ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF ULEMA

LD051510 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 5, TASS--This conference is held under such conditions in our revolutionary country when after victory of the new phase of April revolution the straight road leading to righteousness and justice is pursued, knowledge is expanded and human dignity is sanctified to benefit our Moslem, poverty-stricken working people, stated Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and DRA prime minister during the opening ceremonies of the first conference of DRA religious scholars and clergy held at the Salam Khana Palace.

Holding of this conference is a step forward to ensuring the lofty objectives incorporated into the DRA fundamental principles in accord with Islamic principles. This is the view of RC, the PDPA and the DRA Government, he said.

After the triumphant December 27, 1979 uprising the DRA Government has made respect to Islam obligatory through legislation for the government and all nationals of Afghanistan. It has also incorporated into the law the appreciation of good offices and other patriotic activities of the honourable religious scholars and clergy. Scholars and clergy, said Babrak Karmal, are obligated, on the other hand, in accord with their sacred duties, to lead the people toward peace and happiness.

Those who have a sense of mission realise the urgent social needs of life in society. And these are determined on the basis of prevailing conditions and requirements. The DRA fundamental principles and government have prepared the ground for the healthy realization of this mission and help the distinguished clergy and scholars in accomplishing their missions.

Babrak Kamal noted that the DRA Government is prepared to accept help from each individual, clan, tribe or nationality in both urban and rural areas in connection with promoting peace, humanism and Islam, fraternity and equality, but shall never be ready to help any individual, clan, tribe or nationality within the country in committing aggression, oppression or murder not in tampering with the people's dignity and honor. On the contrary, it will wipe out harmful elements with the help of the oppressed people. Let me declare with utmost clarity and truthfulness, he said, that the DRA Government is not aided either inside the country in misdeeds nor it has been so helped from outside. It has never accepted assistance from any foreign individual, power or state in committing sin or aggresssion against the people of our country and it will never do so in the future.

However, when the homeland is in danger, the DRA Government will accept help from any quarters to enhance peace, friendship, respect to freedom and independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of various countries. Likewise, it is prepared to help any foreign country only in promoting peace, friendship, respect to freedom, independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

That was why we stretched our hand of friendship, through the first government statement, to other Moslem states, particularly to our neighbors, Iran and Pakistan, but alas, the destinies of great oppressed masses in many Islamic countries are determined by governments that were used as tools in the hands of British colonialists 200 years ago and they still receive their instructions from their old and new masters.

Speaking of the atrocities perpetrated by the so-called "government opponents" against the oppressed Moslems including the clerical community, Babrak Karmal stated that they are no more than highwaymen, killing innocent people with intent to murder. They not only threaten honourable mullahs and clergymen of Afghanistan but also martyr them at night by stabbing them in the back like robbers. By so doing, they want to blame this on the government as if it was opposed to the clerical community in Afghanistan or was against Islam, the ancestral faith of the people.

By acting against the interests of Moslems and in favour of Israel which with the help of U.S. imperialism massacres thousands of oppressed Arab Moslems they hurt Islam, in the name of Islam they help in Pakistan a number of rebels, brigands and assassins. The DRA Government will never be prepared for a moment to be reconciled to them if they go on committing their crimes. Let me emphasize, said the Afghan leader, that the DRA Government will persecute and arrest the last of these ruffians and penalize them in accordance with Shariat and the provisions of the DRA fundamental principles and other laws of the land. As far as possible for the party and government, every effort shall be made to avoid oppression of the masses in any form. Those who oppose the working people shall be prosecuted through due presses of law. And the government will show no leniency toward the enemies of the Moslem working people, scholars and clergy.

Speaking of the interference in Afghan internal affairs from abroad, Babrak Karmal stressed that some governments have taken a hostile stand against the DRA. "They resort to fabrications and allegations against us, raise a vast-scale hue and cry in the name of the so-called "Afghanistan issue", spending enormous sums in order to intensify the threat of war, hostility, pratricide, killing Moslems, disturbing peace, destroying means of transport and crops, creating disorder, carnage, looting and insecurity in our homeland. The reactionary governments of U.S. Britain, China and Israel, etc. have erected camps on Pakistani territory to train ruffians, brigands, assassins and likewise oppressors, sardars and other erstwhile influential people from our country, extending considerable financial and military aids to them undermine Afghanistan's dignity and security."

"According to these foreign governments' instructions corrupt elements who have fled our country, those ruffians and brigands from here are trained to rob people, undertake armed threats, wreck roads and means of transport, burn schools, madrassas [religious seminiary]--mosques and crops, poison students and teachers, close shops, kill by surprise attacks and terrorise whole communities."

They are so audacious that they threaten our scholars and clergymen not to speak in favour of righteousness and truth in mosques and takyas [as received].

These agents who enter into our territory from Pakistan harrass our honourable scholars through various means.

The U.S. imperialism has practically been aiding aggrezsion against our country, the DRA, under the present circumstances.

On the other hand, stated Babrak Karmal, the entire freedom-loving humanity, the advocates of democracy, the proponents of international peace and friendship, the exponents of social progress, the supporters of equality, fraternity and justice who form the great majority of humanity and the peace-loving democratic and progressive peoples of the world including our friendly northern neighbor, the Soviet Union where more than 40 million Moslems enjoy complete freedom of religious practice, back the new phase of April revolution. They are among our friends.

MYTHS OF SUPPRESSION OF MUSLIMS IN AFGHANISTAN REJECTED

TA042050 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] Last week reports regarding the conference of the ulema and clergy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan drew the attention of the world's circles. The convening of this conference was truly an important event in the life of the people of Afghanistan and showed the condition of the faith of Islam and the Muslim clergy in this country. The enemies of the Afghan revolution have spread numerous myths regarding the (?prosecution) of the clergy and the imposition of pressure upon Islam in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). However, the course of events convincingly shows that all these myths and accusation are entirely without foundation and utterly false and the aim disseminating them is to create difficulties on Afghanistan's path toward progress and to mislead the Muslims and to incite the people of this country against the government of the masses.

Dear listeners, you yourself are observing that this is not the true situation. For the first time in Afghanistan's history the country's ulema and clergy--more than 800 representatives--from many of the country's provinces had the opportunity to convene their Islamic conference at the state level to discuss and review the condition of Afghanistan's clergy and their role in the life of the country. The head of state and government of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, delivered a speech to the participants in the conference. The decree of the Revolutionary Council of the republic regarding the establishment of the Department of Islamic Affairs contiguous to the Council of Ministers was discussed in the conference of the ulema and clergy.

During the dictatorial era of the Naderi Dynasty where the ordinary clergy, like the other citizens of the country, were defenseless in the fact of the regime's oppressions and were deprived of all rights, such an event never took place. This fact demonstrates the deep respect of the leadership of the DRA toward Islam. The participants in the conference strongly condemned the attempts of international imperialism and reaction to use the holy faith of Islam for the struggle against the Government of the Afghan masses.

As we know the mercenaries of imperialism and reaction, who are dispatched into the DRA from the territory of neighboring countries, kill Afghani Muslims, wreck schools, hospitals and mosques, and destroy products of agricultural and husbandry. Several days ago these mercenaries attempted to blow up the Jam-e Mosque of Rowzeh Sharif situated near the tomb of His Holiness 'Ali in Mazare Sharif, which is considered one of the holiest places of the Islamic world. What connection do these atrocities have with Islam? At the same time the Muslims of Afghanistan are gradually becoming convinced that the DRA Government is struggling to maintain justice and peace and the tranquility of Muslims, and in order to establish a new Islamic society it strives to that the principles of justice and equality and complete respect to Islam will be achieved within it.

Is it not obvious that in fact it is not those people who have willfully called themselves Muslims and pretend to be mojahed, but it is this same government which follows the sacred principles of Islam. Therefore, the message which the participants in the conference of the ulema addressed to all Islamic countries has a completely logical aspect.

It should be mentioned that the government of Babrak Karmal, in the first weeks after coming to power, invited all the country's patriotic forces to establish a patriotic front in order to be able to resist the attacks of the enemies of the homeland, and to establish on the land of Afghanistan a just society free from the exploitation of man by man. This message was also directed at the patriotic clergy of the country. It was suggested that the clergy actively participate in solving the social and government problems of Afghanistan. In the recent conference Babrak Karmal repeated this invitation.

In the opinion of observers, with the prevailing conditions in Afghanistan, the wide participation of the clergy in the leadership of government and social affairs and their cooperation with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of this country within the framework of a patriotic front will play a great progressive role in the life of the country.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF VIETNAMESE LEADERS TO MOSCOW

3 July Kremlin Meeting

LD031215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] A friendly meeting took place in the Kremlin today between Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan; and Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and premier of the government, and Nguyen Lam, secretary of the party Central Committee and vice premier of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Exchanging information about the internal development of both countries and the most important tasks which the CPSU and the VCP and the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples are working to solve, the participants in the meeting devoted considerable attention both to current and long-term questions of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

The Soviet and Vietnamese leaders highly valued the regular contacts maintained on party, state and public lines, and confirmed the readiness to extend them in the future. The sides noted that the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed in November, 1978, has created a firm basis for the all-round development of relations of fraternal solidarity and fruitful interaction between the CPSU and the VCP, the USSR and the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam].

Soviet-Vietnamese relations continue to deepen in all spheres, and their effectiveness is growing. In the course of coordinating national economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year period, additional possibilities have appeared for multiplying economic and scientific-technical links between the two countries. The USSR and the SRV assign important significance to the agreement reached in Moscow on cooperation in carrying out geological exploration and the extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam.

The Soviet and Vietnamese leaders expressed confidence that the role of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship will continue to grow as a powerful creative factor in the years ahead.

The state of affairs on the international arena was discussed during the meeting. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the key question at present is the preservation of detente. The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, continues actively to work in that direction. This applies also to the complex situation in several parts of the world which can and should be settled by political means.

The SRV leaders fully supported the conclusions and provisions set out in the declaration adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in May of this year. They stressed that the SRV comes out firmly in support of the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of socialism.

The participants in the talks exchanged opinions on the situation in Southeast Asia. They noted that Beijing, with the support of the United States, is trying to destabilize the situation in Indochina. With this aim, it is organizing military demonstrations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, is encouraging provocative acts by the remnants of the Pol Pot bands against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and is exerting blatant pressure on the ASEAN member-states.

The recent complications on the Thailand-Kampuchean border are also directly connected with Beijing's hegemonistic policy. The establishment of an atmosphere of peace and stability in this region would be in accord with the vital interests of the countries of Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union views with understanding and approval the actions and initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and also other states in Southeast Asia aimed at achieving this end. The participants in the talks stressed that they would continue to expand and intensify cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP, the SRV and the USSR, in the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and of the cause of peace, freedom and national independence in Asia and throughout the world. The meeting of the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders took place in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere and confirmed that complete unity of views exists on all questions discussed.

Taking part in the meeting were, on the Soviet side: Zamyatin, head of department of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Chaplin, USSR ambassador in the SRV; on the Vietnamese side, Tran Quynh vice chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

Le Duan Address at Awards Ceremony

LD031826 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 July--At a presentation ceremony of SRV awards to Soviet leaders, Le Duan, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, made a speech. He said:

"Today I have the honor, at the request of the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to present Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Politburo and the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the Vietnamese award--the Order of the Gold Star--for your outstanding contribution to the strengthening and development of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The party and people of Vietnam know Comrade Leonid Brezhnev well as the outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a faithful successor to Lenin's cause in our times, an outstanding activist of the international communist and workers' movement, a tireless fighter for peace and friendship among peoples and a great friend of the Vietnamese people. The names and deeds of Comrade Aleksey Kosygin and Mikhail Suslov, leading officials of the headquarters of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, well-known activists in the international communist and workers' movement, are very close to our party and people.

On this solemn occasion we warmly congratulate and deeply thank you, sincere friends of the Vietnamese people, for the fact that over a period of many years you have given hearty support and aid to the Vietnamese revolution, and have made great efforts to the cause of strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and are writing new, glorious pages about the cooperation between the parties and peoples of our countries, and are showing a bright example of proletarian internationalism.

By presenting you with these high awards, we want to express the boundless gratitude of the people and of the Vietnamese state to the Soviet Union, the homeland of the great Lenin, the country which is playing an exceptionally important role in the world historical process today, including the history of Vietnam during the last 50-odd years.

From generation to generation the Vietnamese people retain grateful memories of the great accomplishments of the October Revolution which profoundly influenced the creation of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The Vietnamese people will remember forever the Soviet Union's sublime exploit in the war against fascism, an exploit that helped create favorable conditions for the victory of the 1945 August revolution which resulted in the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During the feiry years when our people waged a war of resistance against U.S. aggression for the salvation of the homeland, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stated firmly: "...We, Soviet communists, will also in the future fulfill our international duty with respect to struggling Vietnam and render it necessary aid." And the fact that the fraternal Soviet people gave powerful support to Vietnam and shared with us the fruits of its labor has been indelibly etched in our people's memory.

After our country had been completely liberated and the Vietnamese revolution had entered a new stage, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said: "I would like to stress most strongly: In your peaceful socialist work you can also in future count firmly on the support of the party of Lenin, of the country of the Soviets. For the Soviet communists and for all Soviet people, the solidarity with Vietnam was and remains a command of the heart and the mind and an expression of the unfailing loyalty of our party and people to the principles of internationalism."

It is precisely in accordance with this spirit that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the USSR was concluded. The solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has lent our people new immense strength for the country's restoration and for the reliable defense of our homeland in the face of the hostile policy of Beijing's ruling circles and of the imperialist forces.

The principled course of our party and state is to follow the path blazed by the Ocotober Revolution and to unite with the Soviet Union. The strength of the great tested Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, which was fostered personally by Comrade Ho Chi Monh, is an important factor for all Vietnam's victories in building socialism and in defending its national sovereignty.

It is with deep enthusiasm that we warmly welcome the brilliant achievements of the fraternal Soviet people in building communism and the outstanding progress of the Soviet Union under the wise leadership of the glorious CPSU. We are convinced that the 26th CPSU Congress will mark a new stage in the development of the Soviet fatherland and make an even greater contribution to the cause of the revolution and peace throughout the world.

Our party and people fully support the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU, which was once again confirmed in the decisions of the June plenum of the Central Committee of your party.

The complications in the development of the present international situation have been provoked by a plot between U.S.-led imperialism, and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. In these conditions, the active work of the CPSU and Soviet state, directed at strengthening the defensive might of its country and other countries of the socialist community, and at defending world peace, supporting the just cause of the peoples, for preserving and deepening detente, is of particularly great importance.

Allow me, from the bottom of my heart, to wish Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin and Suslov good health and new successes in their noble work in the name of the interests of the Soviet people and the interests of strengthening fraternal firendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, in celebration of our bright ideals--socialism and communism!

May the unshakeable friendship and multilateral cooperation between our parties and countries strengthen and develop!"

Brezhnev Speech at Awards Ceremony

LD031632 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, made a speech in the Kremlin today at the ceremony of presentation of the SRV's high awards to Soviet leaders. He said on behalf of the awardees:

"All of us, decorated with the Gold Star Order, are deeply grateful to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the government of your republic. In this solemn act I and my comrades in Political Bureau see, first of all, a tribute to the inviolable friendship between our two countries."

"This friendship was not created overnight. We gradually came to know each other and learned to value mutual support.

"Friendship means first of all works and actions, the significance of which is tested by time. And this test of time convinces us that Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is soundly built, and is becoming richer and brighter with each passing year.

"We have just had talks with Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. Those were very good, productive talks.

"What did they show? To put it short, there is complete accord between us. Our cooperation will acquire new dimension and depth in the years to come. This also refers to international affairs. In this field both we and our Vietnamese comrades place in the forefront the interests of peace, socialism, freedom and independence of the peoples.

"We have also a common approach to the problems of such a troubled region as South-East Asia. It is a troubled one because pressure and subversive activities by external forces never cease there. China and the USA encourage each other practically in everything when it comes to abusing the will of the peoples of Indochina.

"We are realists and we know that the course of events may be uneven. Elements of the unexpected are always present in international life. But no one will ever be able to extinguish the dawn of freedom that has risen over the countries of Indochina. There is no doubt about that.

"In conclusion I would like on my own behalf and on behalf of Aleksey Kosygin and Mikhail Suslov to thank you cordially once more for the honorary awards."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 3 July adds the following: Present at the presentation of the awards were Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Gorbachev, Demichev, Ponomarev, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Present in the hall were Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and premier of the government; Nguyen Van Lam, secretary of the Central Committee, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; and other Vietnamese comrades.]

Brezhnev, Le Duan Dinner Speeches

LD031702 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government today held a dinner in the Kremlin in honour of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan and member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong. Soviet leaders and distinguished representatives of the SRV were present at the dinner.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made a speech at the dinner. He said:

"Our meeting at the highest level today is the first after the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation a tremendous amount of work along all the directions of our mutual relations has been performed on the basis of the treaty during the past year and a half." Now we can tackle tasks of a much bigger scale than before.

"Suffice it to say that we already can take on such a big project as the prospecting and development of rich oil and gas deposits on the south Vietnamese shelf. Both the Soviet Union and Vietnam are firmly following the road of peaceful creativity".

"Although international life produces quite a number of complications, we have every right to describe the present stretch of historical development as a glorious one. Despite the increased ferocity of the imperialist and reactionary forces mankind is making one stride after another towards lasting peace. The striving of the peoples for equal cooperation and progress is strengthening. In the past decade alone we were witnesses of many major social changes. Their geography encompasses the entire globe. Europe and Latin America, Africa and, of course, Asia where heroic Vietnam's victory has caused such a broad echo.

"We confidently say: Peace, cooperation and progress are the future of mankind." Leonid Brezhnev warmly congratulated Comrade Le Duan on the occasion of the award of an international Lenin Peace Prize to him.

In conclusion Leonid Brezhnev proposed a toast in honour of Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong all Vietnamese friends, and inviolable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Le Duan spoke next.

"The sacred sentiments towards Lenin and the October revolution and the strong ties that link our parties and peoples", he said, "have more than once brought us to Moscow--the heroic capital of the land of the soviets, and each meeting, each exchange of views with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state contributed to strengthening and further developing the spirited solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union."

"During our arrival in the Soviet Union this time the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam assigned an honorary mission to us to present the 'Gold Star' Orders of the SRV to Comrades Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and Mikhail Suslov and thereby express a deep gratitude to the highest leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and to the entire Communist Party, and all Soviet people for their heartfelt support and immense unselfish and effective assistance to the revoluionary cause of the Vietnamese people."

"We have already had an opportunity to exchange views with you on important matters of Vietnamese-Soviet relations and a number of international problems of mutual interest", Le Duan went on to say. "As was before, we are fully unanimous on all the matters discussed. At this meeting we reached an understanding and signed an agreement on prospecting for oil and gas on the continental shelf of Vietnam. The agreement signifies a new step in the development of all-round cooperation between our countries in the spirit of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty." "There is no doubt that the wonderful results of this meeting will become a powerful inspiring factor for our people in the cause of socialist construction and reliable defence of the fatherland against intrigues and hostile actions on the part of Beijing reactionaries that converge with imperialist forces."

In conclusion Le Duan raised a toast for the further development and strengthening of the great friendship, the spirited solidarity and all-round cooperation between the VCP and the CPSU, the Vietnamese and the Soviet peoples, and for the health of Comrades Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, Mikhail Suslov and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Agreement on Oil, Gas Extraction

LD031410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in the Kremlin today between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on cooperation in conducting geological surveys and the extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam. The agreement was signed by Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Nguyen Lam, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Present at the signing were, on the Soviet side, Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Gorbachev, Demichev, Ponomarev, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Pusakov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials; and on the Vietnamese side; Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the government, Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the State Planning committee; and Nguyen Huu Mai, Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR; and other Vietnamese comrades.

Shalygin Comment

LD041656 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet-Vietnamese summit meeting has just ended here in Moscow. Taking part on the Soviet side were President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin. The Vietnamese side was represented by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan, the prime minister, Pham Van Dong, and other officials. Radio Moscow observer Yuriy Shalygin writes this:

It was for the first time that the two countries met at such a level after signing the treaty of friendship and cooperation in the autumn of 1978. That treaty put on a legal basis, under the traditional friendship between the two nations, and laid a firm foundation for promoting their cooperation and solidarity. [sentence as heard] Contacts between the Soviet Union and Vietnam cover practically all areas of life, including the economy. They acquired a new dimension following the signing in the Kremlin on Thursday of an important agreement on cooperation in prospecting and developing rich oil and gas resources in the southern Vietnamese shelf.

Both the Soviet Union and Vietnam are following the path of peaceful endeavor. The role of their friendship as a powerful creative factor will be growing in the coming years. This is the conviction reaffirmed during the current talks between the leaders of the two countries. In their opinion the talks were extremely good and productive. We work in full accord, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out. Le Duan, for his part, spoke highly of the support and considerable help--disinterested and effective in the words of Le Duan--that the Soviet Union is giving to Vietnam.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam see eye to eye in all major issues including problems of Southeast Asia. The situation is unstable there owing to the interference of the forces from the outside. Responsible for the destablization in the Indochina region is China, with Washington's support. The Chinese leaders are staging military demonstrations on the Chinese-Vietnamese borders, are encouraging provocative assaults of the remaining Pol Pot gangs against Kampuchea and are bringing undisguised pressure on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' member countries. The conflicts on the Thai-Kampuchea border are directly related with China's hegemonistic aspirations. China and the United States encourage each other in attempts to abuse the will of the Indochina peoples. This policy conflicts with the vital interests of these peoples, for whom the only beneficial factor will be an atmosphere of peace and stability in the region.

The initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and other Southeast Asian countries are aimed at helping create this atmosphere. The Moscow talks have revealed that the Soviet Union understands and approves such efforts. They have also shown that the Soviet Union and Vietnam put the interests of peace, social progress, freedom and independence of the nations to the foreground. The invariability of the policy has been reaffirmed at a time when the opponents of the relaxation of tension and adherents of confrontation have stepped up their activities. But, as President Brezhenv put it, challenging these forces mankind is making one move after another towards a durable peace. He voiced the conviction that the future of mankind is in peace, cooperation and progress.

SCHMIDT STATEMENT ON VISIT TO BUNDESTAG REPORTED

LD041904 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn, July 4, TASS--Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, made a government statement in the Bundestag on the results of the Soviet-West German summit talks.

"The visit", he emphasized, "showed that direct talks in the international situation which remains notable for a whole number of serious crises are not only essential but useful as well."

"The major aim of the visit to Moscow was to directly inform the Soviet leadership of our views on the present-day international situation and on its causes and to express our deep concern on this score and, for our part, to get acquainted in detail with the Soviet point of view", he said.

"We", Schmidt went on to day, "had rather thorough conversations with L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin and A.A. Gromyko participated in the meetings". "In keeping with the wish which I expressed", Helmut Schmidt added, "there was also a conversation with Marsahl D.F. Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR, and Marsahl N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces."

In his speech Helmut Schmidt pointed out that problems of security and East-West cooperation, the question of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons, and questions connected with the events around Afghanistan, and the state of affairs in some other parts of the world were touched upon at the talks with the Soviet leaders.

The federal chancellor pointed out that the Soviet side advanced new constructive proposals concerning the Soviet Union's readiness to enter into bilateral negotiations with the USA on limitations in the field of medium-range nuclear missiles prior to ratification of the SALT II treaty. "It is envisaged that at the negotiations it is also necessary to cover without fail the forward-based systems, i.e. nuclear weapons which are already stationed in Europe and which are capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union," he said.

"It is meant", Helmut Schmidt said," that understandings which will be reached as a result of such talks can enter into force only after ratification of the SALT II treaty."

"I gave full credit to the importance of the Soviet proposal and promised to convey it immediately to the United States President Carter. I expressed confidence that the proposal would be thoroughly studied. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday informed the U.S. President of the proposal", Helmut Schmidt said.

"The new Soviet proposal strengthens me in the opinion," the chancellor went on to say, "that talks on limitations in the field of medium-range missile weapons are not only essential, they are possible, too. Those conversations and talks will certainly be difficult and long."

Helmut Schmidt also pointed out that the question of continuation of the process the beginning of which was set by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was discussed in detail during the visit.

He emphasized that further development of the international situation will be determined by the success of the meeting in Madrid.

The two sides showed a great interest in that the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe should lead, at last, to the first concrete results.

Having pointed out that, along with a detailed exchange of views on international matters, the development of bilateral relations was also discussed, Helmut Schmidt said that agreement was reached on the question to the effect that the treaties and agreements, the treaty of August 12, 1970, and the joint declaration of May 6, 1978, in particular, will continue to serve as the basis of the relations.

The chancellor stated in this connection that the West German side also attaches political importance to the economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, cooperation which meets the economic interests of the two countries. "We" Helmut Schmidt said, "held difficult talks in the conditions of a hard international situation". "No agreement was reached on some important matters, but the Soviet side now apparently has a better understanding of the Federal Government's stand", he said.

Helmut Schmidt emphasized that one of the basic elements of the FRG's policy is the "policy of detente and cooperation in relations with its eastern neighbours". At the same time he reaffirmed the FRG's "strong contact" with the North Atlantic alliance and the European Economic Community.

"It was with great seriousness", Helmut Schmidt added, "that we exchanged views on the seizure of the hostages in Tehran. The Soviet side referred to the Soviet Union's previous pronouncements in which the seizure of the hostages was characterised as running counter to international law."

"In the opinion of two sides", he said in conclusion, "cooperation in the energy field takes on special importance in the present-day conditions."

Further Report

LD040318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Aleksandr Fedoning]

[Text] The FRG chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, has expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to Moscow. He was speaking in the Bundestag. All our expectations, the chancellor said, were justified. Touching on economic cooperation, he stressed that the West German Government did not intend to follow Washington, which is demanding that its allies reduce their exports to the Soviet Union. As we know, the U.S. administration is trying to use the events around Afghanistan as an excuse for this. The FRG chancellor also expressed satisfaction with the long-term program signed during his visit to the Soviet Union on the basic directions of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG in the field of power engineering and industry. He stressed that this program has political significance for the Federal Republic.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY BODIES ENDORSE RESULTS OF TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

LD041720 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 4 Jul 80

["In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers: On the Results of the Talks Between Leaders of the USSR and the FRG"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul (TASS)--The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, having examined the results of the talks between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs, and Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, wholly and fully approve the activity of the Soviet delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev. The results of the talks are a serious contribution to the strengthening of peace and security, to an improvement in the international climate and to the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

The fact that in spite of the complication in the international situation and the existence of substantial differences on a number of issues, both sides declared quite clearly as a result of the negotiations that they consider detente to be essential, possible and useful and that they expressed their wish to contribute in every possible way so that it should be the leading trend in international relations, is of particular significance.

In following the proven Leninist foreign policy course and the coordinated line of the fraternal socialist states, the Soviet delegation, expressing the will of the Soviet people, placed in the center of attention the questions of strengthening peace and international security, checking the arms race and disarmament.

On behalf of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev put forward a number of new ideas and specific proposals, aimed at achieving agreement on this circle of questions, including those involving medium-range nuclear missiles.

Having confirmed its stance, which it put forth earlier, regarding the most correct ways of solving the question on medium-range weapons in Europe the Soviet side, guided by broad interests of peace and security, proposed that a start be made on discussing the matter of medium-range nuclear missile weapons simultaneously and linked organically with the matter of American forward-based nuclear weapons. At the same time one has in view the fact that possible agreements on these matters can be implemented in practice only after the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) comes into force.

A number of specific considerations was put forth by the Soviet side also in connection with the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe with the aim of giving a new impulse for the formulation of mutually acceptable decisions on the basis of these proposals.

The Soviet Union expects the governments of the Western states to demonstrate a sense of responsibility and, in the spirit of good will, to reply to the new Soviet initiatives, which respond to the vital interests of the nations of Europe and the whole world.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express satisfaction with the results of the examination during the talks of questions concerning bilateral relations between the USSR and FRG. The confirmation by the sides of the fact that their policy will continue to be constantly and firmly based on the concluded agreements and treaties, and primarily on the treaty of 12 August 1970, serves as a clear orientation for the development of constructive cooperation between both states.

The long-term program, signed in Moscow during the talks, on the basic directions for cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the spheres of economy and industry is a solid contribution to the consolidation of mutual economic links and thereby to the strengthening of the material basis of their political relations.

The appropriate Soviet departments and organizations are instructed to take all the necessary measures for a practical implementation of the adopted program. An effective implementation demands, of course, a constructive approach also from the FRG.

WILLY BRANDT'S PRAISE FOR SCHMIDT VISIT, TALKS REPORTED

LD032230 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 3 Jul 80

["To Consolidate and Expand Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, July 3, TASS--Prominent state and public figures of the FRG continue to analyze and comment the results of the Soviet-West German negotiations at the summit level in Moscow.

Speaking at a session of the socialist group of European Parliament in Bohum, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt pointed out that the Moscow negotiations will have a positive impact both on the bilateral relations between the FRG and the USSR as well as on the situation in Europe and in the whole world. He said that the sides had confirmed the importance of the 1970 treaty between the FRG and the USSR and of the results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit in 1978. The agreement on long-term cooperation in the economic field of 1978 was further elaborated. This has also clearly served to underline the reciprocal interest in the political prerequisites for a stable economic cooperation. While on the questions of European and international security, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany stressed that both sides proceeded from the shared conviction that detente is necessary and that there is no reasonable alternative to it. Both sides, he said, have reiterated their will to work for implementing all the principles and understandings of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In the process, special importance is given to examining confidence-building measures in Europe which will be the subject of the talks to be held in autumn in Madrid as well as probably at a special conference. A detailed exchange of views was held on questions of limiting armaments, and on disarmament.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE NATO MEETING, COMMUNIQUE

Zykov: Attempt To Upset 'Equilibrium'

LD030907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Zykov article under the rubric "On International Themes": "At Washington's Dictation"]

[Text] The latest NATO Council session at foreign minister level has ended. For the first time in 20 years the NATO leading organ met in Ankara, capital of the country closest to the Near East and Persian Gulf region. Commentators saw this as confirmation of Washington's desire to draw the bloc allies into its military adventures in the oil-rich region and at the same time "scare" the Arab and other states reluctant to submit to the United States.

Even before the start of the session the Western press was stressing that it would be "routine" and that no surprises were to be expected in Ankara. The main task, they said, was to show the community's "ability to function" and "cohesion."

As for the session's "routine" character, the forecasts were fully confirmed. As always the U.S. representative set the tone. Speaking at the first session, U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie set forth Washington's aims and categorically demanded their unconditional approval by the session participants. But as regards "unanimity," matters--again, as usual--did not turn out well. The ministers of a number of countries voiced their disagreement on several points. Muskie had to resort to "arm-twisting," which led to a delay in the publication of the final document.

What was actually discussed at the session? The ministers exchanged opinions on a wide range of questions: events in the Near East, the U.S. hostages in Iran, the situation in Afghanistan, East-West relations, economic cooperation among the NATO members, the forthcoming meeting in Madrid of the states which took part in the all-European conference, and so forth. The focus of attention, however, was the bloc's militarist plans, the production and deployment in West Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles, the consolidation of the bloc's "southern flank" and, in particular, the question of Greece's return to the NATO military organization.

It emerges clearly from the final communique that the NATO bloc still intends to follow a course aimed at undermining detente, stepping up the arms race, and fueling tension in the world. Those taking part in the session rejected the constructive and peace-loving proposals of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and, scorning the peoples' mass movement of protest against the Eurostrategic missiles, approved previously elaborated plans aimed at achieving military superiority over the socialist countries. The communique particularly stresses that the decisions to step up the bloc's military strength cannot be questioned or deferred.

Afghanistan, as is well known, is a long way from NATO's zone of activity. At the Ankara session, however, the Afghanistan problem was raised with a view to justifying the stepping up of NATO military preparations, although everyone knows that the colossal programs for building up the bloc countries' military strength were adopted and had begun to be implemented long before the Afghan events, caused by the desire to drag Afghanistan into the orbit of imperialist policy.

The results of the Ankara session graphically confirmed that the NATO military bloc leaders and above all the United States are continuing, as the CPSU Central Committee June plenum resolution points out, the policy of trying to upset the equilibrium prevailing in the world in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and the detriment of international detente and the peoples' security.

Korinov Criticizes 'Language of Force'

LD011635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 5

[Vitaliy Korinov "Commentator's Column": "Undermining Detente"]

[Text] Any unprejudiced analysis of the reasons for the deterioration of the international situation at the border between the seventies and eighties will inevitably conclude that one of its mainsprings is the North Atlantic bloc's actions. Each session of the grouping's leading organs makes a contribution to strengthening world tension. The routine NATO Council session that has just ended in Ankara was no exception.

The peoples who yearn for an end to the arms race heard from the Ankara meeting participants only declarations of intent to press on further with that race. The NATO Council again refused to adopt a reasonable stance on an issue of paramount importance for the fate of peace in Europe: talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. The stance of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries is common knowledge: Talks on this important problem will begin as soon as NATO rescinds its decision to produce and deploy such weapons, or at least suspends its implementation.

The Ankara session not only rejected this offer but took a new step toward worsening the situation in Europe. "The allies," West Germany's SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG states, "have now agreed to choose the sites for deploying the missiles as early as this summer and to start producing the weapons as soon as possible."

The NATO meeting in Ankara has confirmed once again that Washington is trying to gloss over NATO contradictions and disagreements by furiously brandishing the bugbear of the "Soviet threat." That is precisely the method of spurring on "Atlantic solidarity" that could be seen in the speeches in Ankara by U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and NATO Secretary General Luns. The leader of the American foreign policy department did his utmost to maintain the story that events in Afghanistan "threaten the West," or so he claimed.

However, Washington is beginning to realize that this slanderous myth is collapsing more and more obviously. The Soviet Union will not allow itself to be deflected from a path whose correctness is proved by life itself. So the Washington politicians are trying to find other means, even resorting to blackmail. Speaking at a press conference in Ankara after the end of the NATO Council session Muskie stated: "I think the Soviet Union will be sensitive to the fact that all the West is strengthening its military forces and increasing its military spending. Moreover, the United States is establishing a military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean and appropriating several billion dollars to that end."

The State Department leader is hoping in vain. The language of force is not a language that can be used with the USSR and its allies.

NATO's intrigues demand the heightening of the peoples' vigilance in every possible way and a resolute rebuff for the schemes of the bloc's ringleaders.

Losev: 'Obstructionist Stance' Adopted

LD021239 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 3

[Observer Sergey Losev "International Review": "The American Threat to Peace"]

[Text] A NATO Council session was held in Ankara 25-26 June at foreign minister level. The meetings took place behind closed doors under the protection of approximately 38,000 soldiers, police and security agents currently congregating in the Turkish capital, which is in a state of emergency. They did not even announce the agenda for the meeting of the leaders of the NATO military bloc, which has set a course toward tipping the military strategic balance in the world in its favor and away from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to the detriment of international security.

It is generally known that the opponents of detente base their policy on deceiving the peoples and are currently breaking all records for malignancy, falsification and slander. And so it was on this occasion. If you listen to NATO Secretary General Luns you get the impression that the purpose of the Ankara meeting was to "salvage what remains of detente".... To achieve this, Luns maintained, the North Atlantic alliance is prepared to do "everything in its power"(?!).

As is clear, however, from the session's final documents and information obtained by the press the NATOites dealt in Ankara with quite different matters, to American imperialism's taste.

There was first of all the acceleration of the program for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries--missiles capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union. U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie went to Ankara, according to UP, with precise instructions from President Carter "not to agree to any freeze or pause in the implementation of the American decisions" on creating forces of 572 cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles which are planned for deployment in West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium. While the leader of the U.S. foreign policy department was in Ankara carrying out his mission, J. Carter and U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown went to Western Europe to twist the arms of their allies. The purpose of their trip was to force on the West European NATO members the deployment of American missiles not in 1983 but in 1982--even earlier than the date stipulated at last year's NATO Council session in Brussels. The most intensive indoctrination is currently concentrated on Belgium since the Belgian Government is not yet prepared to take a final decision on the deployment of cruise missiles on its territory and even intends to reduce its military budget by 2.2 percent despite the NATO bloc's decision on an automatic annual 3 percent increase in the North Atlantic states' military expenditure.

The aggressive bloc's attempts to depict itself as a proponent of talks on limiting medium-range missiles seem thoroughly hypocritical in view of this blatant pressure.

Talks on medium-range nuclear missiles are a real possibility. To get these talks started one thing is needed--the revocation of the NATO decision to produce and deploy the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe or, at least, the suspension of its implementation. But this is precisely what the American administration, dictating its will to the other NATO countries, does not want to do. The proposals set out in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration are termed "unacceptable" in the Ankara session communique. The NATO leaders are deliberately ignoring the fact that the decision to produce the new American medium-range missiles and deploy them in Western Europe poses a special danger. If it is implemented the situation on the European Continent will deteriorate sharply since the increase in the destructive potential in Europe will inevitably affect the political climate and the vital interests of the continent's peoples, entailing new vast expenditure.

The NATO Council adopted a clearly obstructionist stance vis-a-vis a political settlement of the situation that has developed over Afghanistan. The session communique bashfully ignores Washington's reluctance to withdraw the American fleet from the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, to stop the armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), organized from Pakistani territory by the United States in conjunction with Beijing, and to give the DRA reliable guarantees that interference will not be renewed. In other words, the NATO Council effectively advocated the maintenance of the sinister factors which actually compelled the Soviet Union to send a limited military contingent to Afghanistan, in response to repeated requests from the DRA Government, to repulse outside aggression and thwart the plans to stifle the Afghan revolution and set up a pro-imperialist bridgehead there for armed aggression on the USSR's southern borders.

The NATO Council resorted to foul play, regurgitating American propaganda. The communique attempts to depict all steps by NATO and the United States to crank up the nuclear missiles and conventional arms race as a "response" to Soviet action in Afghanistan. Yet it is well known that NATO took these steps long before the Afghan events. This is admitted, incidentally, in the West. The London International Institute of Strategic Studies stresses in its 1979 review just published: "Since the important new programs for the creation of U.S. strategic arms were set in motion before the Russians went into Afghanistan it would be wrong to regard them as a reaction to that"....

In recent months the Carter administration has tried hard to involve NATO in its adventures in the Middle East and Asia. According to data from the bulletin LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, which has close links with NATO, an attempt was made at the Ankara session to give political form to the Pentagon's demands concerning the so-called "division of responsibility" among the bloc partners "in the event of crisis situations." This means involving Western Europe in the gendarme functions performed by the United States in the Middle East, particularly in the oil-rich Persian Gulf region where the Pentagon has massed an armada of American warships. The Atlanticists allocate a special role to NATO's southeast flank, particularly Turkey and Greece, in the implementation of these plans. The bloc's bosses intend to secure a pseudosettlement of the Greek-Turkish conflict and to try, at the same time, to bring Greece back into the NATO military organization which it left in 1974.

In the field of "division of labor" the FRG is allocated a special role in building up Turkey's military potential. During the period up to 1983 financial aid to Turkey for military purposes will reach DM600 million, and a large part of this sum will go on the modernization of armored forces through the delivery of West German Leopard tanks.

One of the main aims of this policy of "role allocation" is to make U.S. military potential available for building up the American military presence in East Africa, the Indian Ocean and the Near and Middle East.

In preparing for new armed provocations against the Iranian revolution the Pentagon is pressing for the right to use its military bases in Turkey for operations by the "rapid deployment" interventionist forces. In short, the calls for the "strengthening of NATO's southeast flank" are a cover for the Pentagon's intention to turn the eastern Mediterranean region into a kind of trampoline for new political and military adventures against the oil-rich states of the Near and Middle East if they do not bow to American diktat.

At the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warned: "Imperialism is clearly set on testing the peoples' will for peace and, comrades, our good will and resolve to follow the path of detente and good neighborliness.

"Not a day passes without Washington trying to revive the cold war spirit and fuel militarist passions."

The decisions of the NATO Council Ankara session are a graphic confirmation of the correctness of this assessment.

In this complex international situation the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet state, as the plenum resclution notes, are displaying truly Leninist restraint, firmness and principledness in upholding and implementing the course of preserving peace and safeguarding the security of the Soviet people and international security in general without yielding to provocation and, at the same time, rebuffing imperialist claims.

Imperialism's intrigues require constant vigilance and all-round strengthening of the economic might and defense capability of our state in order to thwart imperialism's plans to achieve military superiority and implement world diktat.

Ponomarev: NATO Pursuing 'Superiority'

LD021555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "In Pursuit of Superiority"]

[Text] It took the North Atlantic bloc leadership 6 weeks to reply to the Warsaw Pact's clear and precise proposal regarding talks on medium range nuclear missile limitation. That would have been fine if the Atlanticists had replied in the affirmative. But the NATO countries rejected the Warsaw Pact states' proposal.

The North Atlantic bloc leaders formulated their reply at the NATO Council session which has just ended in the Turkish capital. The communique published after the council session demonstrated unequivocally that the NATO countries' stance is one of undermining relaxation of international tension and blatant interference in other states' internal affairs.

It is in this light that the entire course of the bloc council session, held at foreign minister level, and the decisions adopted by the council should be viewed. [paragraph continues]

The ministers discussed a wide range of questions: events in the Near East, the American hostages in Iran, the situation in Afghanistan, East-West relations, economic cooperation within the NATO framework, the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the all-European conference participants and other matters. However, militarist plans were the focus of attention. And the United States categorically rejected attempts by some session participants to display realism and try to have the implementation of American plans to create a NATO "Eurostrategic nuclear potential" suspended. UPI reported that U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie went to Ankara "with precise instructions from President Carter" not to agree to the "freezing" or "suspension" of the decision to create a "missile grouping of 572 sophisticated missiles" in the West European countries.

Judging by reports from the Turkish capital and by the NATO Council final communique, E. Muskie managed to carry out the White House chief's instructions. He also managed to push through other decisions that Washington wanted, in particular those connected with strengthening NATO's southeast flank.

As is known, the Pentagon intends to turn the eastern Mediterranean into a kind of trampoline for new political and military adventures against the peoples of the Arab countries and oil-rich states of the Near and Middle East. Hence the special attention U.S. ruling and militarist circles are paying to the North Atlantic bloc's southeast flank. It was no accident that for the first time in 20 years the NATO Council session was held in Turkey. The Ankara paper MILLIYET, for example, came straight to the point, saying that this was tied up with "Turkey's geographical and geopolitical position" and "events in the Near and Middle East."

Recently Turkey has been getting bigger and bigger handouts from the other NATO countries. The purpose of the handouts is to tie the country as tightly as possible to the Atlantic chariot. It was no accident that, when NATO Secretary General J. Luns arrived in Ankara, he hastened to say that in the very near future Turkey will receive from the partners further "substantial military and economic aid."

J. Luns also expressed the hope that "there will be substantial progress in attempts to return Greece to the NATO military organization." The bloc leaders are currently making great efforts to this end. Contrary to the Greek public's demands this is also the ambition of the current Greek Government. But its return to the NATO military organization fold depends, according to the government, on a number of conditions. Basically they boil down to the acquisition of major financial and military aid from the richer partners, the solution of the long conflict with Turkey in Greece's favor and the organization of the NATO military command in the eastern Mediterranean in such a way that the Greek Armed Forces are totally independent of Turkish officers.

To meet the wishes of the Greek Government the NATO Council session participants tried to "settle" the Greek-Turkish conflict. Particularly assiduous in this respect were the U.S. representatives. Washington is interested in Greece's return to the bloc's military organization not only because this will strengthen the North Atlantic bloc's southeast flank, but also because the Greek Government has said that ratification of the agreement on the status of four American military bases on Greek soil depends on the achievements of this "settlement." It has not yet been fully achieved, but a number of steps were taken in the right direction as far as the United States is concerned.

The question of so-called "division of labor" within NATO bears directly on questions of strengthening the bloc's southeast flank. [paragraph continues]

At the May extraordinary conference of the bloc countries' foreign ministers in Brussels, Washington's West European partners agreed to step up their military efforts in order to release a certain number of American forces for actions in other parts of the world in the event of the "emergence of crisis situations." This Pentagon demand has now been given political form. The West European countries have essentially committed themselves to participating in the American leadership's gendarme operations in various parts of the world or, at least, to contribute to the implementation of these operations.

By and large the NATO countries' high-ranking representatives at the Ankara session confirmed their readiness obediently to follow the United States, whose policy is based on anti-Sovietism and hostility to detente. The Atlanticists tried to use Afghan events to justify their actions. This was an unseemly venture. The real reasons for the current tension in international relations are to be found in the fact that the NATO military bloc leaders, primarily those of the United States, have set a course toward tipping the world military balance in their favor, away from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and to the detriment of international detente and the peoples' security. In following this course NATO imperialist and militarist circles are seeking to intensify the arms race, and they are unleashing provocations against the socialist countries and other independent states, accelerating military preparations and broadening the functions of the North Atlantic bloc as an instrument of U.S. imperialist diktat and hegemonist aspirations.

This is the purpose of the decisions elaborated at the NATO Council Ankara session. Their authors' intention is that they will prompt the accelerated implementation of the North Atlantic bloc leadership's militarist plans and the acceleration of the "long-term defense program"--a plan for the buildup of the bloc's armed forces and armaments covering the period up to 1990.

The United States is working very hard to achieve all this. Addressing the NATO Council session, American representative E. Muskie insisted on the "unswerving fulfillment" by all bloc partners of all previously adopted decisions aimed at spurring on the arms race and inflating military budgets. He resorted to directly pressuring the allies to take on the extra burden of military expenditure associated with the implementation of NATO's militarist aspirations.

U.S. armed forces--conventional and strategic--are being built up in order to achieve superiority in terms of global military might. Leading U.S. political and military figures are quite open about this. "America's military might must be second to none," the authors of the U.S. Democratic Party draft election platform state. As can be seen from this document, Washington's policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is particularly provocative and aggressive. The United States, the draft platform says, must pursue a "strong" policy vis-a-vis the USSR and use "both firm diplomacy and military force." In this connection the present administration is responsible for embarking on the creation of sophisticated systems of mass destruction weapons and managing to force the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on NATO countries.

The implementation of this decision has become the chief direction of U.S. and NATO attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union in the European "theater of military operations," to use Atlantic terminology. According to the NATO strategists plan, 600 ground based Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are to supplement the more than 1,000 U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities and corresponding facilities belonging to the other Western countries already there. In this way the Atlanticists intend to change the correlation of forces in Europe in the North Atlantic bloc's favor.

The desire for military superiority was vividly manifested in the other NATO decisions. Remember that they envisage a further buildup, in the next few years, of the strength of the bloc countries' armed forces, particularly reservists and reserve formations, a sharp intensification of foreward bases (dezhurnyy sredstva) in Europe and at least a doubling of the U.S. and NATO airlift capability. It is also planned to considerably increase air force strength by replenishing the aircraft pool with modern machines, and to strengthen ground forces by providing them with new types of tanks, infantry combat vehicles, volly fire artillery systems and so forth.

In the light of these facts great weight attaches to the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum conclusion that "the intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace demand constant vigilance and all-round strengthening of our state's defense capability, in order to thwart imperialism's plans to achieve military superiority and implement world diktat."

PRAVDA CITES ADN ON FRG'S 'REVANCHIST STANCE' AT NATO MEETING

LD041109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "ADN Agency Report"]

[Text] Berlin, 30 June--ADN has transmitted a report which says: The NATO foreign ministers session in Ankara adopted a communique which represents flagrant interference in the GDR's affairs. The statement is totally devoid of any positive reaction to the constructive peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. To all appearances its compilers are not interested in a tranquil Europe.

According to reports from GDR Government circles, the support for the FRG's revanchist stance against the GDR rendered by the NATO states at Genscher's insistence is an act of provocation and is at variance with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Of course, this NATO stance adopted at the insistence of the FRG Government runs counter to the interests of peace and the peoples' peaceful cooperation.

As GDR Government circles subsequently noted, it is absolutely incomprehensible to the peoples that at a time when the GDR seeks to discuss with the FRG Government measures which would serve peace, Bonn is acting as the initiator of this NATO stance aimed directly against peace. This stance can only have a pernicious influence on the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

TURKISH PARTY LEADER CRITICIZES U.S.-TURKISH MILITARY AGREEMENT

LD011637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Serious Concern"]

[Text] Ankara, 24 June--The American-Turkish military agreement concluded recently runs counter to Turkey's national interests, Erbakan, leader of the clerical National Salvation Party, stated at a press conference here. The fact that the American bases situated on the country's territory may be used against Islamic states and our neighbors is causing serious concern he said. The NATO statement on including the Persian Gulf region in its zone of vital interests is evidence of the validity of our concern.

REFUTATION OF LIBYAN-ALGERIAN DESERT NUCLEAR TESTS CLAIM

LD061756 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS has described as a fabrication the claims of the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM that the Soviet Union supposedly intends to conduct nuclear arms tests in the zone of the Libyan-Algerian desert. TASS says in a commentary that AL-AHRAM editor in chief, Ibrahim Nafi', who has longstanding and close ties with the American Central Intelligence Agency, seems to have decided to follow in the footsteps of the American news media which are making up stories about a Soviet threat in the Middle East.

Egyptian 'Fabrication'

LD062042 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 6, TASS--The Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM, which has for long been specializing in anti-Soviet fabrications, today decided to "shake the world" with another "sensation". Cairo's "semi-official organ" published a report from Tripoli alleging that the Soviet Union is going to conduct nuclear tests in the Libyan-Algerian desert. It is difficult to imagine a ruder and more outrageous fabrication. It can be that, having fully exhausted his sick imagination, AL-AHRAM's Editor-in-Chief Ibrahim Nafi', who has for long been maintaining close relations with the CIA, decided to draw on methods of American imperialist propaganda. Obliging Washington, he is doing his best to "prove" tales about the mythical "Soviet threat" in the Middle East. Thoroughly false assertions by Egyptian propaganda about "nuclear tests," are called upon to serve as "evidence".

Fabrications that the Soviet Union is allegedly turning Libya into its "testing grounds" serve the same purposes.

It is well-known that, in fact, it is Egypt which has been turned into a U.S. military testing ground. Deployed on its territory are American weapons, American soldiers are stationed and American naval and airforce bases has been created. This has been recognized by President As-Sadat himself who is trying to play the part of "minigendarme" which is standing on guard of the imperialist interests in that region.

As to nuclear tests, the Soviet Union has a vast territory of its own. Wake up, Mr Nafi'! Take off your tint spectacles! Look at the territory of the Soviet Union and then, may be, you will understand the absurdity of the provocative concoction which was made up by Egyptian-American propaganda.

BANI-SADR SAYS U.S. ENGINEERING NEW PLOT IN IRAN

LD041642 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 4, TASS--In an interview to the newspaper ENGELABE ESLAMI President Bani-Sadr of Iran said that the United States was engineering a new plot in Iran with the aim of overthrowing the republican regime. After the failure of the "operation to rescue the hostages" which, the president stressed, was in reality a part of a bigger programme of interference in the country's internal affairs, and also after the little productive attempts to impose an economic blockade on the republic, the Washington administration has started with the help of its accomplices the implementation of a new plan. It boils down to causing strife between various Iranian leaders and drawing them into confrontation with the president of the country.

Bani-Sadr cited the example of subversive activity by American propaganda directed against representatives of Iran's military ledership. He mentioned a telephone conversation he had with General Bakeri who said that the Voice of America had broadcast the lie that Bakeri supposedly had "fled in a military plane in an unknown direction".

In this connection the president expressed the opinion that U.S. agents evidently want to eliminate this general. Bani-Sadr said the Americans could try to either destroy Iran's military command or discredit it, depriving it of the possibility to carry out its duties. He also stressed that events of the type of the recent abortive operation near the town of Tabas could well be repeated.

The president said further that reports of subversion are coming in from Iran's airfields. The plotters are trying to eliminate commanders and disorganize the airfield services and military units. These aims are served by the false rumours circulated by the Voice of America, Bani-Sadr said.

London, July 4 TASS--The British press writes about the Pentagon's dangerous plans in respect to Iran. "The United States is planning a new plot to overthrow the Iranian Government", THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN IRANIAN SITUATION NOTED

LD061120 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 6, TASS--President of Iran Bani-Sadr addressing servicemen of the Tehran garrison of Soltanabad said that a draft project of reorganization of the Iranian Armed Forces will be issued in two-days' time.

The Iranian authorities announced the closure of the bureau of the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY in Tehran and the deportation of FRANCE PRESSE correspondent from the country. Presidential adviser for matters of policy and press A.M. Garborudi reported that the reason for the closure of the bureau was the distorted summary by FRANCE PRESSE correspondent of the recent interview of President Bani-Sadr to the newspaper LE MONDE.

A radio report said that in connection with the closure of the bureau of the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, the Iranian authorities warned all other news agencies and foreign correspondents about the impermissibility of distortion of facts and tendentious coverage of events in Iran.

The Moslem students-followers of Imam Khomeyni's course have distributed a statement here in which they announced their decision to move the American hostages once again to other cities in various Iranian regions. The statement indicates that the decision was taken in the "light of U.S. armed aggression against Iran". As is known, the American Embassy staff members, accused of espionage, were moved from the capital to other cities after Washington's abortive attempt on April 25 to secure their release by military force.

According to the newspaper KEYHAN, the former head of the Second Department of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of the staff of the shah's guard, Brigadier General Hoseyn Parniyan, has been arrested here. His arrest was carried out by the "strike group" of the revolutionary committee of one of Tehran districts. The shah's henchman was captured when he tried to escape running on rooftops.

Three thousand women demonstrated in Tehran yesterday against the enforced introduction of Islamic norms and compulsory wear of the chador. The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, organ of the Party of the Islamic Republic, today criticised the participants in that demonstration. Reports are coming from many places about women being often insulted for not wearing the Islamic dress. The departure of the Iranian plane from Zahedan to Tehran was delayed by several hours yesterday: Islamic elements insulted the air hostesses who did not wear the chador.

Tripoli, July 6, TASS--according to the Libyan news agency JANA, President as-Sadat of Egypt ordered to create on radio Cairo with CIA assistance a special programme beamed to Iran. The purpose of the new programme to be broadcast in the Farsi language, according to the agency, is to spread false and hostile information in order to delude the Iranian public and undermine the gains of the Iranian revolution.

TEHRAN REPORTS CARTER PLAN TO 'LIQUIDATE' SHAH

LD061351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran radio has reported that the U.S. President, Carter, gave orders for the deposed shah of Iran to be murdered as a preliminary to efforts to obtain the release of the American Embassy staff detained on charges of spying against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The radio report, quoted by REUTER, says that 10 days ago Carter set about implementing a secret plan to liquidate the shah, who has taken refuge in Egypt, knowing in advance that it would be impossible to find those responsible for the death of the former monarch, who is reported to be suffering from cancer. Commenting on Carter's reelection chances, as shown by the latest U.S. public opinion poll, a Tehran radio observer said: Carter hopes that if he succeeds in freeing the spies, his chances of being reelected as president will be hundreds of times greater. That is why he decided to get rid of the shah, in order then to demand the release of the spies. The observer stressed that the fate of the spies who are being held hostage will be decided at a session of the Iranian parliament, and only if the wealth plundered by the shah and members of his family is returned to Iran and other conditions imposed by the Iranian people are fulfilled.

KHALKHALI REPORTS MORE EXECUTIONS IN SHIRAZ

LD062220 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 6, TASS--A PARS correspondent was told by the Ayatollah Khalkhali that another five supporters of the shah regime have been executed by firing squad in the city of Shiraz. Among those executed are commander of the guard unit of Shiraz and active SAVAK, agent Bahmanpur, guilty of staging repressions against many patriots, commander of the Shiraz division, General Dehpanah on whose orders the massacre of the anti-shah demonstration was staged in the city streets, as well as his accomplices in that massacre Major Adipur and agent of the shah's SAVAK security police Beizai.

IRAN BANS POLITICAL MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS

LD032004 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 3, TASS--A meeting of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Council was held here. The press reports that it decided to ban the holding of meetings and demonstrations by political groupings. The ban will be in force until parliament decides on the status of various political organisations.

DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH AZERBAIJAN PREMIER IN BAKU

LD041341 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 19 June, A.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, received an Iranian Government delegation headed by Reza Salimi, superviser of economic affairs and finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Comrade Ibragimov told the guests of the historic successes of Azerbaijan's working people, gained within the fraternal family of Soviet peoples under the leadership of the Communist Party, in building developed socialism and dwelt in particular on the republic's enormous achievements in the last decade.

Touching on the good neighborly Soviet-Iranian relations, A.I. Ibragimov stressed that it is in the interests of the Soviet and the Iranian peoples to deepen them.

After thanking him for a warm and cordial welcome, Mr Reza Salimi said that he previously knew of Azerbaijan from historical sources and was now pleased to visit Baku and establish personal contacts. The information which we have received here has proved useful. It was directed toward the great work being carried out be the republic's leadership on mobilizing Azerbaijan's production forces, commissioning its national wealth and constantly increasing the people's prosperity.

Soviet Azerbaijan's successes, Hasan ali Sheybani, board member of the Iranian National Steel Corporation, stressed, mirror the Soviet Union's tremendous achievements. These accomplishments are all the more evident to me since I was in Baku 42 years ago and now have the opportunity to compare past and present.

Iran and Soviet Azerbaijan are close neighbors, Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic to the USSR, noted. We are glad that our northern neighbor is famed for its remarkable successes. The Iranian people hope that, after the Islamic revolution achieved in our country, ties and contacts between the two neighboring states will become closer and more fruitful.

Participating in the conversation were B.G. Bakhshaliyev, Azerbaijan minister of finance; A.I. Akhundov, administrator of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers; N.G. Yakubov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Near and Middle East Department; S.D. Muradaliyev, chief of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Department of Foreign Economic Relations; and R.N. Abdullayev, chief of the Azerbaijan Foreign Ministry Protocol and Consular Department.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR DISCUSSES INCIDENT AT BAKU CONSULATE

NC051310 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Moscow, July 5, (AFP)--Some of the Iranians who demonstrated at the Iranian consulate in Baku yesterday were communists who took refuge in the Soviet Union 30 years ago, Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Mohammad Mokri said here today. He told a correspondent of AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that the problem of demonstrators demanding visas to return to Iran has now been resolved by assurances that "refugees loyal to the Islamic revolution can go back to Iran."

Ambassador Mokri said a protest movement over delay in obtaining visas started ten days ago when three refugees began a hunger strike inside the consulate.

He said he went to Baku five days ago and persuaded refugees to back the Islamic revolution. They marched to the local mosque behind the ambassador chanting Islamic slogans and prayed for "unity of Iranians and Moslems of the world." Soviet authorities were "surprised by that demonstration."

But the day after the foreign minister criticized the Soviet Union, a few demonstrators began demands for visas again, Mr Mokri said. He told them they could expect to be allowed back into Iran and should not let "agents provocateurs" infiltrate among them, which could damage Soviet-Iranian relations "now going through a period of tension".

There had been no casualties during the demonstrations in front of the consulate, the ambassador said.

JOURNAL REPORTS INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH IRAN

LD041018 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--Soviet-Iranian cooperation develops dynamically in the field of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, power engineering, grain storage facilities and transport construction, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

The training of national cadres for the needs of the Iranian economy is an important aspect of cooperation. Specialists of the two countries jointly implemented 147 industrial projects including biggest of them the Isfahan metallurgical complex, producing 550,000 tons of steel a year. When the second section of the enterprise will be put into operation it will smelt up to 1.9 million tons of steel.

Power engineering has become an important area of cooperation. Iran's biggest thermal power station Ramin is being built with the USSR's assistance. A generating unit with a power of 315,000 kilowatts is already in operation at the station. It became the country's first industrial project to come into operation after the revolution. Another such power unit is to be put into operation in autumn this year. Preparations have been started for the joint construction of a 800,000-kilowatt Isfahan thermal power station.

A hydropower complex has been built on the border river Araks through the efforts of the two countries which makes it possible to irrigate about 120,000 hectares of land in the USSR and Iran.

ARRIVAL OF U.S. SHIPS, PLANES IN EGYPT SCHEDULED

LD070900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Two combat vessels of the U.S. 6th Fleet are arriving today in the Egyptian port of Alexandria. An American squadron of Phantom fighter-bombers is also arriving in Egypt on 10 July to take part in large-scale joint maneuvers. The visit by the ships and arrival of the planes is a demonstration of Washington's support for the course of the present Cairo leadership, which openly acts as the protector of U.S. interests in the oil-rich Persian Gulf of the Near East to the detriment of the interests of the peoples in this region.

TYSSOVSKIY ON PLANNED RESUMPTION OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS

LD032200 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes:

According to reports from Washington reaching here, Egypt has consented to resume negotiations with Israel on the problem of the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the inhabitants of the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Sector. These negotiations are to begin in Egypt or Israel already from July 10.

This new piroquette of Egyptian diplomacy indicates only one thing--that President As-Sadat has lost any ability whatsoever to resist American-Israeli pressure and has lost any freedom of action. Just judge for yourselves.

These negotiations, which were pursued for a whole year to now avail, were temporarily suspended by As-Sadat under the pretext that they "had become pointless" due to the openly annexationist actions taken by Israel with regard to the Arab part of Jerusalem. It will be recalled that the Israeli Knesset (parliament) had, in principle, approved a draft law to proclaim Jerusalem as "the only and indivisible" capital of Israel, while Prime Minister Begin has repeatedly stressed that there can be no talk of restoring to Arabs "Judea and Samaria" (in the parlance of Israeli extremists--the West Bank of Jordan).

All these things notwithstanding, the Egyptian president still found it possible to dispatch overseas his Foreign Minister Ali for contacts with the Israeli chief negotiator--Minister of the Interior Burg and the U.S. special envoy Linowitz on the "possibility" for their resumption. Burg's statements in Washington indicate that Israel's position on these questions has not changed one bit. I quote: "They (the Egyptians) cannot demand of me a statement that Jerusalem is not the capital of Israel". "The Israelis wish to give the inhabitants of Judea and Samaria a maximum of autonomy but in no way a state". As simple as that.

In other words, one will fail to detect any hopeful "changes" in Israel's line of annexation even if one uses a microscope. As to people in Cairo they are still exerting themselves to see even something which did not and could not be there. Egyptian officials keep referring to a "pledge to show restraint" on the part of Israel. This is an unmitigated lie.

For in fact, what restraint can there be? Will the establishment of Jewish paramilitary settlements in the occupied territories be halted? But there exists a program of building such settlements approved by the Begin government, which will, as is clear from statements by Israeli officials, be strictly implemented. Will Jerusalem escape annexation? A mere three days ago a Knesset legislative commission approved without any modifications a draft law on Jerusalem. Will the Palestinians be granted self-determination in the scope that will satisfy them? Tel Aviv will never do that of its own free will. So what is the matter?

The matter is that having consented to a resumption of the negotiations, As-Sadat has given up any attempt to pose as a "champion" of pan-Arab interests. From the maze of the separate deal, there was only one way out--to obey the diktat of Washington and Tel Aviv. And he took that path, which, incidentally, is eloquently confirmed by Linowitz' statement to the effect that "the sides have agreed that they will look for a solution to their problems within the framework of the Camp David's peace process". What Camp David has become for the Arabs is already common knowledge.

AS-SADAT SLIP EXPOSES CONTINUING TALKS DEADLOCK

LD031625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder "Disservice"; from "World Today" feature compiled by A. Kapralov]

[Text] In his endeavors to keep in step with the United States on the Camp David course, President as-Sadat of Egypt does not tire of making statements in support of American Near East policy and assures Washington of his loyalty to Camp David. And this is understandable, for today, more than ever, the American President needs to convince U.S. voters of the "continuity" of the Camp David process and the correctness of American Near East policy. To this end all those involved in the separate deal are being called to Washington early in July. The pretext for the meeting is to resume the deadlocked talks on so-called "Palestinian autonomy." Carter's chances of victory in the election struggle depend to a certain extent on how successfully the partners in the deal conduct the performance of the talks. Playing up to his boss in the Camp David deal, As-Sadat declared that he is prepared to resume the notorious "autonomy" talks with U.S. participation at the beginning of July.

However, having taken this step plainly to please Washington, As-Sadat at once made a blunder. In other words, he simply let the cat out of the bag by admitting for the first time, as an ABC radio correspondent reported, that "progress will not be made on the issue of self-determination for the Palestinians in the foreseeable future, that is, before the U.S. presidential elections." In other words, As-Sadat involuntarily exposed both himself and his Washington boss, for he virtually admitted that, in embarking once again on the talks on "autonomy" for the Palestinians, Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo will mill the wind or, as the New York TIMES wrote, "drag things out" with just one purpose--to save the U.S. Camp David policy from a fiasco. There is no denying that As-Sadat has done his partner in the Camp David deal a disservice.

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD CITED ON YSP PLENUM DISCUSSIONS

LD021333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Aden, 27 June TASS--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, has made a press statement on the work of the extraordinary YSP central committee plenum held 24-25 June this year. The statement notes that the YSP Central Committee examined domestic and foreign policy issues and adopted decisions aimed at strengthening the YSP's political, ideological and organizational unity and enhancing its leading role in society in the interests of consolidating national independence and social progress. The YSP Central Committee considered the results of the recent official friendly visit by a PDRY party-government delegation to the Soviet Union, stressing that it was a step along the road of further developing the firm ties between the YSP and CPSU and between the PDRY and USSR peoples. This visit was aimed at strengthening the course of fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The YSP Central Committee believes that the Soviet-French summit in Warsaw and the upcoming meeting between USSR and FRG leaders can make a great contribution to the relaxation of international tension and avert the cold war that American imperialism and reactionary forces are trying to unleash.

BREZHNEV DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR VACATION

LD050742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for a holiday today.

At the airfield he was seen off by Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Ponomarev, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov and other comrades.

SHCHERBITSKIY, VOSS ADDRESS KIEV, RIGA MEETINGS

LD032316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Meetings of the party aktivs of Ukraine and Latvia have been held in Kiev and Riga. Discussed were the results of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the tasks involved in implementing its decisions and the directives contained in Comrade Brezhnev's plenum report.

Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee spoke at the Kiev meeting. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee addressed the Riga meeting.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum, which took place today, decided to convene the 26th republican CP Congress on 10 February 1981 in Kiev.

Meetings of party aktivs devoted to the results of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum were also held in Irkutskaya, Kuyeyshevskaya, Lipetskaya, Tomskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts. Participants in the meetings unanimously approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the domestic and foreign policies of the party.

UKRAINE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

AU061550 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80

["Notice on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee']

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held today. The plenum examined the issue of convening the routine 26th congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party. A report on the issue was delivered by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

Participating in the discussion were Comrades Goncharenko, Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom first secretary; Kavun, Zhitomirskiy Obkom first secretary; Podshivalov, Kharkovskiy Gorkom first secretary; and Ostapchenko, Nikopolskiy Raykom first secretary in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

The plenum adopted an expanded decision on the issue examined. The decision will be published in the press.

The plenum also endorsed the decision adopted by the republic's party aktivs meeting on the results of the June 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations to implement its decisions and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and for honoring the 26th CPSU Congress.

With this the plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee completed its proceedings.

Shcherbitskiy Report

AU061555 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] A meeting of the republic's party aktivs was held today in the session hall of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. Its participants discussed the results of the July 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations to implement its decisions and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and for honoring the 26th CPSU Congress.

Invited to the meeting were Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee members and candidate members; Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission members; obkom first secretaries; oblispolkom and Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairmen not belonging to the Central Committee or the Auditing Commission; obkom secretaries in charge of ideological work; oblast Komsomol committee first secretaries; chairmen of republic and oblast-level trade union councils; leaders and party organization secretaries of the republic's ministries and departments, of a number of enterprises, associations, scientific institutions and educational establishments; political workers from the military districts and the Red Banner Order-decorated Black Sea Fleet; production frontrankers; propaganda aktivs; responsible workers in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, Trade Unions Council and Komsomol Central Committee; and press, radio and television workers.

Those present elected with great enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the head of the honorary presidium of the meeting.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a report at the party aktivs meeting.

An expanded decision was adopted on the issue discussed.

The aktivs meeting participants unanimously adopted a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

Comrades Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Kachura, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Dobrik, Akpto, Kachalovskiy and Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, participated in the proceedings of the republic's party aktivs meeting.

A report on the aktivs meeting will be published.

Plenum Decision

AU061551 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80

["Decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum Convening the Routine 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress]

One--the routine 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party shall be convened on 10 February 1981.

Two--the following agenda has been endorsed for the congress; a report by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with Comrade Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, as speaker; a report by the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission with Comrade (?Gayevskiy), Auditing Commission chairman, as speaker; the election of the Ukrainian Communist Party governing bodies.

Three--the membership shall be represented at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress by one delegate for every 1,250 party members.

Four--delegates to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress shall be elected, in accordance with the CPSU statutes, by a closed secret ballot at oblast and a Kiev city party conferences. Communists belonging to party organizatins in the Soviet Army, Navy, Internal and Border Guard troops shall elect delegates to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress together with oblast and the Kiev city party organizations at the oblast and the Kiev city party conferences.

MASHEROV ADDRESSES OPENING SESSION OF BELORUSSIAN PLENUM

LD041329 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 22d Plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee began work in Grodno on 18 June.

Those invited to the plenum were obkom secretaries responsible for questions of agriculture and ideological work, first deputy and deputy chairmen of obispolkoms for agriculture, chiefs of Belorussian obkom agriculture sections, Belorussian gorkom and raykom first secretaries, rayispolkom agriculture administrations, chairmen of oblast trade union councils, first secretaries of Belorussian Komsomol obkoms, chairmen of oblast people's control committees, chairmen of oblast associations for the supply of production equipment for agriculture, chairmen of oblast production associations for the agrochemical servicing of agriculture, chairmen of oblast interkolkhoz construction organizations, chiefs of production administrations for land reclamation and water resources, administrators of trusts of the ministry of rural construction, chairmen of oblast committees for television and radio broadcasting, editors of oblast newspapers, and a group of executives from the Belorussian CP Central Committee apparatus, the Belorussian Council of Ministers, the Belorussian Trade Union Council, the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee and relevant republican ministries and departments taking part in the republican seminar on agriculture which began work in Grodnenskaya Oblast on 17 June.

The plenum was opened by Comrade P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The question of the tasks of the republic's party, soviet and economic organs in further increasing production and procurements and improving the quality of livestock products in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum was submitted for examination by the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum. In accordance with a Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau decision, P.M. Masherov proposed to combine the work of the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum with the republican seminar on agriculture. The Belorussian CP Central Committee adopted this proposal and included in the agenda the question "of the high efficiency utilization of energy resources and the organization of fodder production on an industrial footing on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Grodnenskaya Oblast." Reports were delivered at the plenum by: Comrade N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, on the first question; and Comrade L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of Grodnenskiy Belorussian CP Obkom, on the second question. In the afternoon of 18 June the participants in the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum continued their study of the experience of leading farms in Grodnenskaya Oblast in high-efficiency utilization of energy resources and the organization of fodder production on an industrial footing. Taking part in the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum's work are: Comrade N.P. Rudenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; Comrade M.S. Khozyainov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; and Comrade V.S. Kozhemyako, member of the PRAVDA Editorial Collegium and the newspapers' editor for the party life section. The 22d Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum is continuing its work.

AZERBAIJAN KGB CHAIRMAN REPLACED, TRANSFERRED

LD031147 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 19 June front-pages an 18 June Baku decree from the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Z.M. Yusif-Zade as chairman of the Azerbaijan KGB. The same paper carries on page 4 a 30-word unattributed report on the "Release From Duty" of V.S. Krasilnikov, former Azerbaijan SSR KGB chairman, in connection with his "transfer to other work."

CENTRAL ASIAN IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING COURSES END

AU041858 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Another round of the inter-republic courses for improving the qualifications of party and soviet workers has been completed in the Alma-Ata Higher Party School. The course students--responsible workers of Central Committee departments for agitation and propaganda, of obkoms and a number of gorkoms in Kazakhstan and Kirgiziya and of republic and oblast-level administrations for safeguarding state secrets in the press--studied the topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist construction, of the foreign political activity of the CPSU and of the worldwide revolutionary process. Particular attention was paid to problems of improved efficiency and quality of ideological work, the intensification of the struggle against bourgeois ideology, the safeguarding of state secrets in the press, the study and generalization of the practice applied by party committees in their work aimed at a comprehensive attitude to the education of the working people in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress requirements and the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological and political educational work, in the light of the works and speeches by Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. Theoretical seminars and session for exchanging experiences were held and trips to Alma-Ata party committees, scientific and cultural establishments were organized to study the practice of ideological work to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the 10th 5-year period and mobilize the working people for a worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress and to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN FEED HARVEST

LD032100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on the progress being made in the procurement of feed at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the start of July, sown and natural grasses had been cleared from 21 million hectares. Fodder production teams in Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Kirgizia are showing a good example in their work at the moment. Not all equipment has yet been put to work in the Ukraine and Belorussia. Very little feed has been harvested in Kostromaskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kurganskaya and Permskaya oblasts. The quality of the procured feed is currently higher than in past years. It is being painstakingly checked by special laboratories which have been established on the farms.

Progress In Plowing Fallow Land

LD051004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has compiled statistics on the progress of plowing fallow land at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the beginning of July 13 million hectares of fallow land had been plowed. This is slightly more than that plowed at the same time last year. However, on many farms plowing has not been carried out in time. Machine operators in Kazakhstan are lagging behind somewhat in this work. For the arid steppe rayons of our country the fallow system of farming has shown its advantages. Thanks to the fact that once in 5-6 years the soil is not sown to crops, it has a rest as it were, and accumulates moisture and nourishing substances during that year, which often results in a double harvest the following year. At the moment in the majority of farms in Siberia, the Urals and the Volga Region, crop rotation with clean fallows has been scientifically introduced.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 3-5 JULY

LD040310/LD050200/LD060530 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 3-5 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

3 July

All farms in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast have begun harvesting. (0100 GMT)

Mass harvesting of wheat started on farms in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR today. It is the area's basic grain crop. This year it has been decided to harvest over 500,000 tons of grain. (0700 GMT)

4 July

Harvesting has been completed by grain growers in the southernmost oblast of Uzbekistan, surkhandarinskaya. Success has been promoted by excellent work by machine operators. In front-ranking farms, the yield has been 40-50 quintals per hectare. The other oblasts in the republic are close to completing cereal harvesting. (001 GMT)

South Kazakhstan has started mass grain harvesting. Ashkhabadskaya Oblast is the first to complete harvesting in Turkmenia. Northern Caucasus, Krymskaya and Odesskaya oblasts are starting to harvest. (0100 GMT)

Haymaking proceeds in all parts of the country. Central Asia is engaged in the harvesting of Lucerne. Kuban is completing grass cutting. SELSKAYA ZHIZN points in particular to the fact that haymaking is not proceeding very fast in certain parts of the country, namely Belorussia, Chuvashskaya ASSR and Smolenskaya Oblast. (0200 GMT)

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reports that mass harvesting of winter grain is being carried out in southern and central regions of Krasnodarskiy Kray. The average yield of barley in the kray exceeds 30 quintals per hectare. Testing of the grain yield has begun in northern Ossetia, as has mass harvesting of winter eared crops there. (0500 GMT)

One of the problem articles in today's SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA is connected with the supplies of vegetable crops to trade enterprises in Rostovskaya Oblast. The facts show that the oblast still produces and procures only small quantities of vegetables, although the general plans are overfulfilled. Analyzing the state of affairs, the paper comes to the conclusion that it is time to set up a unified complex, combining production, trade and partial processing of vegetables, that is, an agrarian-industrial-trade association. (0500 GMT)

Half therepublic's fodder harvesting plan has been fulfilled, our correspondent was told at the Ministry of Agriculture of the Estonian SSR. Fodder quality certification is being practiced for the first time this year on all farms. Each batch of hay, silage and other fodders harvested gets a special certificate on which all quality indicators are noted. (1430 GMT)

A TASS correspondent reports from Krasnodar: The frontline of grain reaping in the Kuban is moving ever further north. The harvest in the kray has been selectively cleared on more than 100,000 hectares. The harvesting of winter barley has been complicated by bad weather. Torrential rain has flattened the barley over considerable areas. In order to get a maximum harvest, machine operators have been using machines equipped with special devices. (1600 GMT)

4 July

The chief directorate of the cotton industry in the Ministry of Agriculture reports that the area under cotton this year has been increased by 50,000 hectares. Sowing of thin strand cotton has particularly expanded. The state of the plants is satisfactory and the weather is favorable. Cotton is flowering on an area of over 2 million hectares. Harvest preparations are now under way and equipment is being repaired. For the harvest of thin strand cotton, new machines are being delivered. (0204 GMT)

5 July

Grain has been harvested in Kazakhstan on 500,000 hectares. Southern rayons of Chimkentskaya Oblast have finished harvesting cereals. The Zhdanov Sovkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon has fulfilled this year's plan. (0700 GMT)

Grain sales have commenced in Dagestan. A good harvest of winter crops has been grown. The highest yields, 30 quintals and more, are being obtained on irrigated land. Farmers intend to sell the state 100,000 tons of grain this year. (1500 GMT)

CLOSE ATTENTION TO CULTIVATION OF CROPS URGED

LD031021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 80 p 6

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Harvesting Gathers Momentum: The Harvest Vigil"]

[Text] Summer is a busy time for farmers. These June days the efforts of party organizations and all rural workers are focused on solving the main tasks of procuring fodder and preparing to bring in the harvest. Equipment is being repaired more quickly than last year. Haymaking is in full swing. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 23 June sown and natural grasses had been harvested on 14 million hectares and 5.3 million tons of hay, 12.6 million tons of cured hay and 935,000 tons of grass meal had been harvested. Some 4 million tons of silage matter have also been harvested. An equally important task is tending the plantations, organizing this requires particular efficiency this year since, because of the late spring, work schedules are tighter than usual and working conditions have been made more difficult.

Sugar beet is almost a month behind in its development in a number of areas. Such an unusual situation could of course result in a harvest shortfall. In view of this, when establishing plant density many farms left more plants than usual in each hectare, so that the quantity would make it possible to gather the maximum total weight. Thinning is being completed within optimum schedules, and hoeing and top-dressing are being promptly carried out on most farms in Poltavskaya, Kharkovskaya, Zhitomirskaya and a number of other oblasts in the Ukraine. Beet growers in Belgorodskaya Oblast have skillfully organized fieldwork. A complex of agrotechnical and organizational measures for tending the crops according to the conditions in each field has been elaborated and is being successfully implemented.

But things are not organized in this way everywhere. There are great contrasts in the way crops are tended in the fields of the North Caucasus Region. Whereas in Krasnodarskiy Kray thinning and interrow cultivation have been completed over almost the entire area, in neighboring Stavropolskiy Kray the requisite plant density has only been established over 63 percent of the sown area. In Tulskaya Oblast the beets have been thinned on only 9,000 of the 23,000 hectares sown.

Local party, soviet and agricultural organs must take measures to speed up all crop tending operations and to improve quality, thereby creating the conditions for the plants to grow rapidly and to accumulate sugar, particular attention must be paid to the seed fields.

Potato growers are very busy. This year they adopted high pledges for the production of tubers, and they are now taking all possible steps to carry out all crop tending operations promptly and to a high standard. The shoots have been hoed twice on farms in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and many oblasts in the Ukraine. But many rayons in the RSFSR have fallen behind schedule. In Smolenskaya, Kalininskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Kurskaya oblasts only half of the area sown to potatoes has been tilled. Even less has been tilled on farms in Gorkovskaya, Ivanovskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts and in the Mordovskaya ASSR. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have failed to ensure that crop tending and the tuning of motor vehicles has been done to the proper standard. For example, on the Kuybyshev Kolkhoz in Rybnovskiy Rayon, Ryazanskaya Oblast, the working parts of units out in the fields have not been properly adjusted, and as a result the work being done is substandard.

The largest intertilled area is that sown to corn and totals almost 19 million hectares. With the arrival of the warm weather the corn began to grow vigorously. [paragraph continues]

The best-looking crops are those where the industrial process of growing it for seed has been introduced, virtually eliminating cultivation, thinning and other summer operations. In Drokiyevskiy Rayon in the Moldavian SSR, for example, corn is being grown using this technique over the whole of an area of 11,000 hectares.

Farmers in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and Tadjikistan have tended the corn well. A number of farms in Volgogradskaya Oblast and the Dagestanskaya ASSR are behind schedule.

There is still a large amount of work to be done on the sunflower crops. Almost 4 million hectares sown to sunflowers have had their first hoeing. The second hoeing is in progress on a number of farms in the Ukraine and in Belgrodskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts, and it is drawing to a close on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Georgia. It is a different story in Kazakhstan and Moldavia, where half of the sown area has still not been tilled once. A considerable proportion of the area sown to sunflowers has not been hoed on farms in Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts.

The hot, dry weather which has persisted since the spring in the Central Asian republics is helping the cotton plants to grow rapidly. They are developing 8-10 days ahead of normal schedules. Crops are being intensively tended everywhere; the work of thinning, cultivating, hoeing and top-dressing with mineral fertilizer is proceeding noticeably more rapidly than last year. Farms are taking crop-protection measures. The biological method of protection, using beneficial insects, is becoming increasingly recognized. The 'Politodel' and Sverdlov kolkhozes in Kommunisticheskiy Rayon and the Engels Kolkhoz in Srednechirchikskiy Rayon, Tashkentskaya Oblast, have switched over completely to this method, and it is employed on other farms. There are 180 biological laboratories functioning in Uzbekistan. This year a million hectares will be covered by biological crop protection.

The cotton plants are being actively tended in the country's other cotton-growing areas. Rural workers have outlined high targets and are striving to honorably fulfill their plans and high pledges for the sale of the raw cotton to the state.

When preparing for the harvest and storage of fodder, crop tending must not be forgotten even for a moment. "You only get out what you put in," the popular saying goes. The more concern farms show for the summer fields, the bigger the harvest will be.

FEED HARVEST, STORAGE PROCEEDS IN FULL SWING

LD031041 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] TASS--Mass harvesting of fodder for public stock-breeding has started on the country's farms. According to data from the USSR's Central Statistical Administration, on 23 June 14,032,000 hectares of sown and natural grasses had been cut. Over 5.3 million tons of hay, about 12.6 million tons of cured hay and over 4 million tons of silage have been put in storage. Nearly 935,000 tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated fodders have been stored.

"This season the grasses are up to 3 weeks later than last year," A. Olyashev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Administration of Fodders, Meadows and Pastures, said when commenting on the Central Statistical Administration report. "However, the delay in plant vegetative growth is compensated by the high yield of green matter--up to 200 quintals per hectare on average throughout the country. Accepting the present generous harvest is the fodder harvester's most important task.

Farms are doing right in terms of fodder procurement when they do not waste a single valuable hour, organize the work of mechanized detachments, transportation and repair services efficiently and arrange for the supply of hot food to the field camps. Whenever the first crop can be gathered in the shortest time, a valuable second grass harvest can be guaranteed. The abundant moisture in the soil is conducive to this in the present season.

The Moscow region's farms offer an example of the skillful organization of the green flow-line. They put forward a valuable initiative--to increase fodder production by 20 percent this year. With this aim the farms of the capital's oblast have set up progressive production processes for harvesting in hay and cured hay and have organized two-shift work for harvesting complexes.

All the union republics are now carrying out grass harvesting. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia are successfully fulfilling the plan targets for hay and cured hay procurement. RSFSR farms have harvested more silage than by this time last year. Mass subbotniks and voskresniks for fodder procurement, in which workers and employees of enterprises and construction sites, VUZ and technical school teachers and schoolchildren have taken part, are being conducted everywhere. At the same time grass harvesting in Georgia, Armenia and Moldavia is still not high enough.

The present green harvest work promises to be intense. The skillful organization of the whole fodder gathering process will decide the success of the matter.

INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY OF LIVESTOCK, DAIRY HERDS URGED

LD031115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[F. Chernetskiy agricultural review: "High Milk Yield Time"]

[Excerpts] Reports are coming in from the Kuban, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Siberia that grasses are growing splendidly this year--high, succulent and abundant. Yields are good both in fodder fields and in meadows. Haymaking is in full swing and the green conveyor is operating at full stretch.

In view of last winter's difficulties, this is the ideal time for making up for lost time. June is a milk month, especially in Non-chernozem areas. On many farms milk production is increasing daily, as, for example, in Kalininskiy Rayon, Kalininskaya Oblast, where during the winter they were already thinking about how best to use the pasturing period and outlining specific measures which, as soon as the grasses were ready in spring, enabled them to increase dairy herd output. First, the dairy herd was increased for the start of the pasturing period, and there are now 500 more cows on the rayon's farms than there were at the same time last year. The work of the green conveyor was efficiently organized. They calculated thus: Each cow was to get 20 kilograms of green fodder a day. This was in addition to the fact that the animals would be out to pasture. Weekly or 10-day targets were set on farms, thus providing a mobilizing stimulus.

Long before the meadows were covered in green and grasses sprouted in the fields, a group of progressive Vladimirskaya Oblast stockraisers called on kolkhoz and zovkhoz collectives to launch socialist competition to make maximum use of the potential of the summer pasturing period, to increase the animals' productivity, to build up production and to increase the sale of livestock products to the state. Experienced masters of their trade consider that in the May-September period, by utilizing the advantages of the green conveyor, it is possible to sharply increase milk yields and obtain a minimum of 1,350 kg of milk per cow--100 kg more than the level achieved during the summer pasturing period last year.

This is the most abundant time of the year for stockraisers in the Non-Chernozem Zone, when it is possible to sharply increase the productivity of livestock, dairy and meat units. Unfortunately, seeking to excuse their inefficiency, some farms still automatically try to attribute low yields to the late spring and other pseudo-objective causes. The main point now is to adopt and intelligently utilize the experience of the best farms and set the green conveyor working smoothly everywhere, and to ensure that livestock units get all the fodder they want and that milk yields are increased daily.

INCREASES IN HARVESTING MOMENTUM REPORTED

LD041414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Harvesting is gathering momentum on the kolkhoz and sovkhoz of the country. The frontier now runs through Moldavia and Odesskaya and Kremskaya oblasts of the Ukraine. Cereal harvesting is being carried out in all oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the Northern Caucasus. Although reaping grain here has only begun, it has already been marked by record results. Thus, the mechanized link of Viktor (molovik) from the Stavropol Oktyabrskiy State Farm laid winter wheat in swatches on 440 hectares in 24 hours withfour combines--this is six shift norms. The machine operators' high labor productivity has also been assisted by the weather, which is favorable country. In Turkmenia many farms are already carrying out harvesting of winter grain on the remaining hectares. In Kazakhstan the harvest has arrived in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast: This is the fourth oblast in the republic where combines are now working in the fields.

Harvesting of other crops is also in progress on the farms of the country. In many oblasts and republics vegetables have ripened. In southern Russia and the Ukraine fruit-picking has begun. (? In Georgia) mechanizers are gathering tea leaves. From Turkmenia a report has come in about the start of mass harvesting of watermelons and [word indistinct]. The first [word indistinct] have come from fields situated (? in the area of) the Karakum Canal.

Haying is also gathering momentum. According to data from the Central Statistical Directorate, sown and natural grasses have been harvested in the first cutting on 21 million hectares. Laying in fodder is being carried out most successfully in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Kirgizia.

Vasiliy Ivanovich (Belyayev), a mechanizer of the (Berezovskiy) State Farm in Gorkouskaya Oblast, has been presented with a challenge prize and a free trip to a sanatorium for victory in the oblast socialist competition. Our correspondent Nikolay (Simakov) had a meeting with this celebrated mechanizer.

BRIEFS

FIGHTING WIND EROSION IN KAZAKHSTAN--the agricultural machinery plant in Tselinograd has produced the first consignment of new cultivators designed to protect land from wind erosion. The wide-cut chainless [bestsepochnoye] tool has been specially designed for Kazakhstanets tractors. The new cultivator has proved its fitness in the fields of the Pavlodar and Tselinograd machine testing stations. The main specialized design bureau of the anti-erosion equipment association has also designed a new wide-cut sowing machine, a harrow hoe [borona-motyga] and a heavy cultivator. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 1 Jul 80 AU]